

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XIII, No. 374.

SHANGHAI, JULY 4, 1874.

PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

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THE interest and responsibility of Mr. PAUL S. FORBES in our Firm in Hongkong and China ceased on the 1st instant.

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THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XIII, No. 374.

SHANGHAI, JULY 4, 1874.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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England, ...	May 15	Hankow, ...	July 1
San Francisco, ...	June 1	Yokohama, ...	June 26
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Tientsin, ...	" 26	Foochow, ...	June 26

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
 Hongkong, ...

BIRTHS.

At Hongkew, on the 27th of June, the wife of Mr. G. SKINNER, of a son.
 At Shanghai, on the 1st inst., the wife of R. DUNMAN, of a daughter.
 At Kobe, June 5th, the wife of G. PENNEY, Esq., of a daughter.
 At Twyford Abbey, Hanger-hill, Ealing, May 7th, the wife of ANDREAS HOLTZ, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Ningpo, on the 29th of June, Mr. JOH. GROTH.
 At East Point, Hongkong, on the 19th June, Mr. HARVEY SCORGE.

At The Manor House, Seaton, Devonshire, April 17th, EDWARD BELLEW HANCOCK, Esq. (late of Taku), aged 35.

At Triangle House, Teignmouth, Devon, May 6th, aged 22, Vernon, the beloved and only son of J. W. and M. WRIGHT, late of Shanghai, China.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per str. *Venetia*, (Additional) for Hongkong—Messrs. Taro And, T. Kobayashi, W. H. Rawson, T. W. Hinchliff, and 120 Chinese. Per str. *Sarpedon*, for London—Mr. Groombridge. For Foochow—Mr. Dyer. Per str. *Dragon*, for Foochow—Messrs. Wheatley and Austin. Per s.s. *Costa Rica*, for Hiogo—Professor Vanek, Mr. Vanek and Mr. G. M. Ogilvie. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Kuhn, Mr. C. H. Haswell and the Hon. Captain FitzGeorge. For San Francisco—Messrs. J. H. Fidler and W. Crawford. For New York—Mr. C. M. Jacobs. Per s.s. *Haining*, for Tientsin—Madame Serrins.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *Fire Queen*—Messrs. Smith, Welsh and Burns. Per str. *Shingking*, from Chefoo—Mr. Brown. From Tientsin—Mr. Schmidt, 11 Mandarins, and 87 Chinese. Per str. *Cathay*, from Brindisi—Mr. Peacock. From Bombay—Mr. R. C. Mody. From Hongkong—Mr. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Camargo, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, Miss Belen Cuba, Miss T. Ring, Miss Glissan, Miss Palomina, Messrs. Chiarini, Rowland, T. Cuba, Stevens, Dermer, 10 Grooms, and 95 Chinese. Per Am. sh. *Fearless*, from New York—Mr. J. L. Adams. Per str. *Bengal*, from London—Capt. and Miss Coward and 12 Japanese. Per str. *Dragon*, from Foochow—Messrs. Church, Hoseason and Bonneville. Per str. *Haining*, from Tientsin—The Hon. Capt. FitzGeorge, the Rev. Pere Aymeri, and 50 Chinese. Per str. *Fusiyama*, from Chinkiang—Mr. Symonds. Per str. *Plymouth Rock*, from Hankow—Miss Carrol and Mr. Uhlmann. Per P. M. str. *New York*, from Japan—Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Deville, Lieut. Com. Clark, U.S.N., Capt. P. Williams and servant, Capt. F. A. Koch and servant, Messrs. A. Paton, E. McCarty, S. S. Hinckley, J. R. Morewood, S. S. Gilbert, J. S. Fearon, E. N. Hooper, H. E. Amoon, G. E. Saulmei, J. Prentice and servant, George Skinner and servant. Steamer—Mrs. Fuller and 4 children, Mr. A. Rodensted, Mlle. Julie, Mr. M. Haverbuck, and 12 Chinese.

LEAVING.—Per str. *Peiho*, for Hongkong—Mr. A. Paton; for Saigon—Lieut. F. Boyer; for Marseilles—Mgns. F. Guériy and G. Bray, and Messrs. W. H. Siegfried and F. O. Eustace.

NOTICE.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged \$1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.

CHINA: 1868 to 1872.

A RETROSPECT OF POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN CHINA during the Five Years 1868 to 1872.

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 tf 3052 Shanghai, 29th Sept., 1873.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies Sold, by GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill. LONDON (E.C.)

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* and *Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 3.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

If any person were to take the trouble, as the writer of an article in the *London and China Express* has done, of picking out all the misdeeds of any of Her Majesty's services, he could doubtless make an equally black statement to the one put forward in the issue of that paper of the 15th May. We must, however, protest against the statement being at all a just representation of the Consular Service in China, as much as the inuendo that to the example of the mercantile community of Shanghai is to be attributed the peculiar state of affairs alluded to. The Consular Service in China numbers a goodly list of names. Formed in an emergency, at first from what men could be got to accept posts then looked upon as entailing complete isolation from home and home influences, it has produced a few men of mark, and many who, if they have not earned distinction, have at all events acted a difficult part with respect and credit. Temptations there are in abundance on both sides; on the one hand to be indolent, to yield in all matters to Chinese influence, and to neglect the state of constant watchfulness necessary to prevent continual encroachments; and on the other to accept the temptations of being a good fellow amongst our countrymen, to

accept and return hospitality beyond the limited means at the disposition of a Consular Officer. That men have fallen into one or other of these sloughs of despond is nothing but saying that they are mortal, but that an article which has studiously raked up every instance of failure for many years back is to be accepted as a fair statement of the position of the service, is a thing not to be thought of. We have ourselves more than once pointed out some of the reasons which were conspiring to render the Consular service less efficient than it ought to be, and shown how both Ministers in China and the Government at Home were to blame. We have pointed out the inadequate rate of pay in the higher and middle branches, and complained that the number of men in the service was altogether out of proportion to the work to be done. Idleness and want of practical knowledge was encouraged from the very moment of entering the service. The education given at Peking was of the worst possible nature, and had a tendency to stunt the intellectual growth of those who were subjected to it, while at the ports generally a whole month's business often was put through in the space of a few hours of reasonable work. Yet in the face of this, instead of gradually reducing the numbers in the service, the Home Government has been continually sending out more men, to go through the same experience. At considerable expense students are sent out to Peking, are housed there, and given a salary while they are learning enough of the language to make them useful in that item at the ports. The salary is however inadequate to the end, yet the Government has not had the good sense to explain this clearly. To be paid £200 a year for learning Chinese, and to get free quarters besides, is a bait held out to many a young man who, if the situation of matters were fairly explained, would adopt some other profession. We do not deprecate the rate of pay to the students or even to the immediate juniors, but it would be well that it should be explained that very few, and those by no means the best, contrive to get through the ordeal of the first five years without assistance or running in debt. We do not think that the Government is called on not only to educate a youth, but also to pay for his education, but we do not like to see the junior ranks filled with men already entangled with debt, and who see before their eyes no hope of extrication in the service which they have

joined. Nor is the junior much better as a rule from promotion. His expenses increase almost proportionably with his pay, and the latter is never so great as to render the prize worth the labour of attaining it. But faint hope exists for any man of attaining to a salary of more than £1,100 a year, and that with the necessary expenses of a man arrived at mature life in China, and who has, or ought in the interest of the service, to have a family to be educated at home, leaves little hope of earning a competence. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the best men in the service are discontented, that many leave, and that more would do so, but that their education has left them comparatively few posts which they are capable of filling. The remedy is not difficult. Let the Government cease appointing students till the numbers in the service are in some proportion to the work to be done, and let them contrive out of the savings thus made in the lower ranks, some adequate recompense for those who have toiled in a service which holds out few brilliant inducements to its officers.

Summary of News.

A mail was made up for San Francisco by the P. M. S. *Costa Rica*, which left on the 2nd inst.

A mail for Europe leaves to-morrow by the M. M. str. *Peiho*.

We have had no mail arrival from Europe since last issue. The P. M. S. *New York*, with American mails from San Francisco June 1st, arrived yesterday.

The following Reuter's telegrams have been received during the week.

In the Commons, Mr. Plimsoll's Merchant Shipping Survey Bill was defeated on the second reading by 173 to 170. The Government opposed, stating that the Royal Commissioners' report was signed, and would be distributed shortly.

The Queen is expected to visit St. Petersburg in September.

The distribution of photographs of the Prince Imperial is prohibited in France.

A Government Administrator has been appointed to the Diocese of Posen.

The Cable has been opened between Lisbon and South America.

Concha has been killed, yesterday, attacking the Carlist entrenchments at Maro, near Estrella.

The Republican Army retired without disorder.

Zabala succeeds Concha.

Details since to hand show that the fighting at Estella resulted in a serious Republican defeat, the loss being estimated at 4,000. Many officers are killed. The war materials are safe and the army has retired to Serim.

MacMahon's order of the day, praising the troops after a review, says that with the army he will throughout the seven years maintain order and authority.

This absolute allusion to the Septennate has caused some irritation among the Legitimists.

We have received a copy of a report made by Baron Richthofen to the Geo-

graphical Society at Berlin, on "the most natural way for a line of Railway between China and Europe," which we hope to reproduce in our next.

We have to acknowledge part 1 of the Returns of Trade at the Treaty Ports in China for 1873, giving an abstract of Trade and Customs Revenue statistics from 1864 to that year.

From various sources we cull notes of the Japanese Expedition to Formosa, which apparently give all that is known of the course of events up to the present time. Locally we have nothing at present to offer with regard to the attempts at negotiation, or rather to preserve good understanding, between Japan and China. By some it is believed that these efforts will result in Japan not being interfered with in carrying out the immediate and ostensible object of the expedition, and that she will then withdraw and a collision be avoided. China is credited with assuming a peremptory tone, however, and the situation apparently does not get less critical; war parties are said to be forming both in Japan and China, while our latest news from Formosa is not reassuring. The *Japan Mail*, in recommending the withdrawal of the Japanese force now that the savages have been punished, remarks, truly enough, as to this object of the expedition, that "the China press is, almost to a paper, against the Chinese, a fact which shows how entirely they contrive to alienate all foreign sympathy from themselves by their stolid and uncompelling attitude."

In publishing the translation of the Tsung-li Yamen's despatch to the Japanese Foreign Office, which will be found elsewhere, the *Japan Gazette* of 25th ult. says: "We are by no means authorised to state, but we have a very full assurance that no difficulty between the two Governments is at all likely." The general feeling in Japan seems now to be that it would be a mistake to provoke China to war, a contingency which the state of warlike activity reported from the South, and no less existing in the North of China, proves that she is preparing to accept, should Japan persist in occupying Formosa. The Tsung-li Yamen's instructions to the Chinese Commissioner, Shen Pao Chen, which have been brought to light in the *Hongkong Chinese Mail*, and a translation of which we reproduce from the *China Mail*, will be read with interest.

We learn that the Tsungli Yamen has notified to the Foreign Ministers the appointment of Shen Pao-chen, as Imperial Commissioner to Formosa, instructed to look to the integrity of China's empire there, and to deal with international questions which may affect it.

On Monday the high Japanese officers who lately arrived by the *Nishinkan*, returned the Taotai's visit at the Yamen in the City. From Chinese sources we learn that the visit was one of ceremony merely, and that the Formosan affair was not officially brought up. From the same sources, good in themselves, though not easy to confirm, we are told, in proof of the desire of the Japanese to maintain pacific relations with China, that since the two nations have been endeavouring to come to a peaceable understanding the former had

withdrawn their men-of-war, and had only left 3,000 or 4,000 soldiers on the island. One would certainly suppose, however, this was rather more than enough to carry out the ostensible object of the expedition. It is stated also that there are now no ironclads at Taiwan, and that the report that one was watching the entrance to the Min is unfounded. Feeling on the question among the Chinese, officials and people, grows more warlike.

The Chinese are reported to be pushing on the making of ammunition at the Shanghai Arsenal, with the view of putting their gunboats in a state for active service. Though some of the vessels have been afloat a considerable time, their equipment has never been completed, but now that emergency arises, the tardy Mandarins are having the spur applied to them. Lead-cased shot for rifled ordnance, common shot, fuses, cartridges, &c., are being turned out, and occasionally shipments are made "for Tientsin." The making of shell has not, we believe, been so far accomplished, and the torpedoes are said to be not altogether a success.

A memorial addressed to the Recreation Fund Trustees, against the rumoured intention to appeal the recent case, is in circulation, and has already received a large number of signatures. It is stated that the Fund Trustees have already applied for leave to appeal, and are prepared personally to bear the costs.

Meetings of the Mih-ho-loong Hook and Ladder and Rifle Companies were held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Truck-house, for the purpose of electing a first assistant foreman of the former and a lieutenant in the latter Company. The vacancies had been caused by the resignation of Mr. Groom. Captain Rice occupied the chair, and expressed the regret of the members at the prospect of losing the active and efficient services of Mr. Groom. At the unanimous desire of both Companies, Mr. Groom, after explaining the reasons which had induced him to resign, consented to withdraw his resignation, and resume the two offices. The announcement was received with much applause, and formal motions were proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously that the withdrawal should be received.—Four new members of the Hook and Ladder Company were elected, viz., Messrs. S. Campbell, Mackenzie Bradley, Grose, and Andrew; and Mr. W. Pryer was placed on the Committee in the room of Mr. Low, resigned.

The Temperance Society's opening meeting in the new Hall Thursday night went off successfully. The programme included several good songs, a recitation, a telling address by Rev. Mr. Thomas, and a Shakespearean reading, from the Merchant of Venice, which was admirably given. The President, Mr. Blethen, made a few remarks at the close in a congratulatory and hopeful strain, and intimated that it was intended to hold fortnightly meetings during the summer. The meeting marks an important epoch in the history of an excellent, and we are glad to be able to say, flourishing institution. We hope to give a fuller notice in our next.

On the 1st inst. the new regulations for jinricksha traffic came into force.

Stands have been fixed, and notice boards are to be put up in order that the coolies may have before them the rules by which they are to be guided. The police have recently been endeavouring to bring the men to a sense of what is required of them, by restricting as much as possible the practice of perambulation in search of hire. Generally the offenders have been cautioned and allowed to go, but on Monday a first example was made by taking one to the Mixed Court, where the Magistrate ordered that he should be locked up for the day. The result is a great improvement in the behaviour of this class of public servants; when they do try "crawling," instead of persecuting pedestrians with the incessant iteration of "master, sit down," they venture only to bring their vehicle close to the intended victim, and to halt a moment, in the hope that he may be induced to step into it unsolicited. It will be no slight boon, in the crowded state of our streets, to have them kept under strict regulation.

The str. *Bengal*, which arrived from London on Monday, was detained at Wootton by want of water on the Bar. The ship *Fearless*, from New York, also reports that she was detained four days by want of water to cross the Bar. We mention these facts to show the Chinese Government that this important natural defence maintains its efficiency.

Sunday having been the anniversary of the Queen's Coronation, many of the vessels in harbour dressed ship next day. Her Majesty was crowned on 28th June, 1838.

The list of Silk shipped by the *Venetia* gives, for London, 2,151 bales; Marseilles, 232; Lyons, 147; Milan, 50; Basle, 10; Bombay, 73; total, 2,663 bales. In addition, there were from Shanghai 67, and from Japan 66 bales waste silk for London.

The drowned body of a coloured man was found on Monday morning, about 7 o'clock, lying on the river bank. The deceased could not be identified, and it is said that no one is missing from any of the ships in harbour. The body, supposed to be that of a seafaring man, was therefore taken to the Footing Cemetery by order of the Police authorities.

There was a Parade of 120 men of all ranks and companies of the S.V.C. on Monday night, including one gun of the Artillery and a few Rangers. The night was very hot, and the men of No. 2 looked enviously at the white jackets worn by Nos. 1 and 3 instead of the customary woollen tunic. Ammunition having been served out—rather unequally, for some got too much and some none at all—the column was marched out by the Maloo and Sinziah roads. An unseen enemy was engaged at the Gasworks, and the fight was continued by alternate skirmishing of companies until the Sinziah village was passed. The march was then continued along Carter Road, and was hastened by the lowering aspect of the sky. An occasional halt was made for volley firing, and the Bund reached about 11, when the men gladly dispersed, in search of dry clothing and cool drinks.

It was announced that the occurrence of

the Volunteer Parade would necessitate the omission of Wednesday's Band performance, the usual practice night being taken up by it. The public were agreeably surprised on Wednesday, however, by having an Express put into their hands intimating that, "by special desire," the weekly concert would come off, as usual. A change of programme was provided, and the Gardens were thronged. The night was charming; a cool breeze came from the river; the moon shone out on the scene, and to add to the panoramic effect on the water, a public-spirited yacht-owner had his craft garlanded with Chinese lanterns from stem to masthead and masthead to stern. The performance altogether was a great pleasure, and we are sure the public fully recognise their obligations to the members of the W. I. S. for the exertion they made to accomplish it. We are sorry to hear that the absorption in the orchestra for Chiarini's Circus, of the subsidized portion of the Society's Band, embracing most of the forte instruments, is likely to interrupt the weekly performances.

The translations from the Peking Gazette we give to-day include a case which is very interesting as a sample of Chinese criminal jurisprudence. A man who murders his mother, though unmistakably lunatic is, in conformity with the statutory punishment for the offence, sentenced to be sliced to death, while various small punishments are inflicted on neighbours who were cognisant of the man's condition and failed to report it to the authorities.

Under the head of the Formosan Expedition, we give what news comes from Foochow regarding that affair. When the str. *Dragon* left Foochow, on the 26th June, there were in port three Chinese gun-boats and one Japanese, from Amoy, the *Moshinkan*. The latter is possibly the vessel which a Hongkong paper says is blockading the port as regards the former, a statement which we do not yet see reason to believe.—A meeting was held on the 17th ult., at which Mr. G. Phillips was deputed to make enquiries regarding the purchase of a new site for a foreign cemetery.—The Market Report of 19th June records an active business in tea. The s.s. *Glennarn* left for London on the 14th, with the first tea cargo of the season, and was followed by the *Braemar Castle* on the 15th. The s.s. *Mongol* was to leave the following day, and, it was thought likely would be the first to arrive in London. The s.s. *Legislator*, with cargo for Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne, started on the 14th. The export of tea from 1st to 25th June has been:—To London, 10,019,456-lbs.; Continent, 8,200-lbs. To Melbourne, 274,054-lbs.; Sydney, 179,244-lbs.; Brisbane, 43,562-lbs. The rate of freight for London was £4 per 40 cubic feet for steamers, and the following are loading; viz.:—*Cheops*, *Montgomeryshire*, *Crocus*, *Sirius*, and *Galatea*. The Messageries Maritimes Company take Tea through for \$24 per 40 cubic feet. For Australia, the E. & A. Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer *Jedduh* is advertised to call on or about the 5th July, but no rate of freight is named. The following vessels are on the berth for the same quarter, viz.:—*Mary Blair*, *Korsor*, *Fyen*, *J. H. Jensen*, *Peri*, s.s. *Amoy*, and *Elise*. The *Mangerton* is expected.

For HONGKONG, COAST and JAPAN news, we refer readers to our "Outport" pages.

Editorial Selections.

THE CHINESE ACCOUNT OF THE AUDIENCE.

HOME papers appear to have been severely exercised about a document which we published last November, as a Chinese version of the audience ceremony. Mr. Wade was therein represented as overcome with awe, trembling from head to foot, and unable to articulate when he tried to read his credentials. When the Emperor asked; "Is the Prince of your country well?" he could utter no reply. The Emperor again asked, "You have besought permission to see me—time and again. What is it you have to say to me?" But he was again unable to answer. He fell to the ground in trying to hand in his credentials, and Prince Kung laughed aloud at him before the entire Court, exclaiming "Chicken-feather!" This and much similar rubbish was put forward as a veracious account of the proceedings—clearly intended to counteract, in the minds of the Chinese, any impression the fact of the audience might have created. We laid it before our readers without comment; partly because it spoke for itself, and partly because, although we knew it was being circulated, we had been unable to trace it to any authentic source. Certainly, the last thing that would have occurred to us would have been to refute statements so utterly and outrageously absurd, that it would seem almost impossible the Chinese even could swallow them. No sooner, however, had the paper reached England, than the *Academy* set itself solemnly to contradict the assertions. Mr. Wade, who was made Companion of the Bath for his services during the last war, was the last person, affirmed the writer, to be likely to tremble from head to foot before the youthful Emperor of China; and if he were not, Prince Kung was far too well-bred a man to have remarked "Chicken-feather!" Even the *Pall Mall*, in referring to the matter, does not appreciate the import of the narrative, which it accepts as a piece of highly spiced reporting, instead of an intentional and deliberate lie. The *Athenaeum* followed, and undertook to explain the whole matter: "The imaginary narrative first appeared in the columns of *Puck*, a comic paper published at Shanghai; it was translated into Chinese by some native wag who palmed it off on his countrymen as a truthful account of the behaviour of the English barbarian on this occasion; and some enquiring foreigner, ignorant of the source from whence it came, retranslated it into English, and held it up as another instance of the way in which the Chinese pamphleteers were attempting to undermine our influence in China, by covering our Minister with contempt!"

We are sorry to upset Sir Charles Dilke's theory, and to cast back upon the Chinese the onus of the production; but we must do so, and we may

add that we have lately gained rather more light as to the origin of the document, than we had at the time of its publication. The *Athenaeum* mixes up two things. It is quite true that *Puck's* parody was translated into Chinese, but it is not true that the paper we published is a re-translation of *Puck's* parody. We have, on the contrary, every reason to believe that the document in question was circulated in the Western provinces of China as a supplement to the *Peking Gazette*. The statement seems startling, but our information hardly leaves room for doubt. It appears that supplements to each *Gazette* are printed, at Peking, containing matter of especial interest in especial provinces, and are circulated with the *Gazette* among the Mandarins of the provinces referred to. Within the last month, a correspondent has sent us from Szechuen an original leaf of one of these supplements, containing the very paper which we translated in November; thus apparently bringing its authorship inconveniently near to an official source. The matter is so important, from this point of view, that we proceed to quote our Correspondent, who has evidently not seen the translation we had printed. "You express," he writes, "in one of your March numbers, very reasonable surprise at 'the silence of the *Peking Gazette*, regarding the audience of the 29th June, 1873. But what you perhaps do not know, is that in several provinces of the interior all the Mandarins and Notables, receiving with their copies of the *Gazette* the customary official supplement for the provinces, found in this supplement an official leaf relating to the audience of the 29th June. I send you an authentic copy given me by a subscriber to the *Gazette*. It is said that one Magistrate, an enemy to Christians and to Foreigners (the terms are here synonymous) found the paper so much to his taste that he caused it to be posted throughout his district. And, shortly afterwards, there occurred in the neighborhood a violent attack upon Christians and rumours of extermination of all Christians without distinction."—The letter speaks for itself; and the paper enclosed is the identical one which we translated. We need only add a suggestion that the Ministers should enquire seriously into the matter; for it is difficult to conceive a grosser insult than that which appears to be here intended and carried out. We have always said the audience was a lamentable failure; but this makes it worse than failure. We have made some enquiry to ascertain whether the paper was also circulated in Kiangsu, and the result has been to persuade us that it was not. The circulation was probably confined to the inland provinces, where it was thought copies would not come under the notice of foreigners, and where the ridiculous lie would be more probably believed than among men who had gained some idea of what foreigners really are.

"LEKIN" LEVIES IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

A RECENT case in the Mixed Court has drawn attention to the subject of Chinese taxation within the limits of the Settlements, and investigation has shown that the amount of taxes raised by the Chinese Government is extremely large, and, so far as regards residents in the Settlements, extremely oppressive. It has always been understood that the Municipal Council, in its own interests, has done its best to check the levy of taxes by native bodies within its limits, and that although the illegality of such levies had never been distinctly expressed, it was understood that some sort of a pact, tacit it is true, existed, that they should not exceed a reasonable amount, and should not be put forward in an obtrusive manner. Now it is strange to find that, notwithstanding it is plainly the interest of the Municipal Council that taxes raised in this manner should be as light as possible, the officers of the Council have actually, with or without the cognizance of the Council itself, been lending a helping hand, and granting the authority of the Council, to men engaged for the purpose of raising contributions more or less irregular. We have stated that the illegality of native taxes within the Settlements has never been distinctly expressed. The theory has always been that the Chinese residents within the Settlements stood in the same position towards their own Government as if they lived outside; and this, seeing that extra-territoriality is the order of the day, would be only natural, even granting that territorial rights were assumed by other Governments than that of China, over the Settlements. The taxing of the Chinese within the Settlements may therefore, so far as the Chinese themselves are concerned, be perfectly legal, and yet it may *de facto* be so inconsistent with the terms on which the Foreign Settlements were formed, that it must be assumed, so far as they are concerned, to be illegal. More than this, many of the levies are raised on goods which have already paid duty, and any further levy on which is most distinctly contrary to treaty. With others, as the opium *likin*, though in a narrow reading of the treaty the mere levy may be held to be legal, they are so evidently opposed to the non-monopoly clauses of the treaties, that it is strange to find them persevered in under the very eye of the local foreign authorities. It was these considerations which, on the establishment of the Mixed Court, caused the arrangement that this tribunal should have the power to enforce Imperial taxation within the limits of the Settlements; and it is illustrative of the little regard had for established rules by Chinese Courts, that notwithstanding the clear prohibition of any such interference, the Court should have taken on itself to sit in judgment on such a case. We have no

sympathy whatever with the particular instance which has led to the late discussion. Still, a line must be drawn somewhere, and the particular tax is levied in so irregular a manner that it certainly cannot in itself be defended. Did the Chinese Government itself lay down a rate at which *likin* on opium should be assessed, and did it collect this tax by its own officers in a regular and equitable manner, it might have the show of support from the treaties for its action, though even in that case, it might be objected that the levy within the Settlement was an interference with the free market for the drug. Instead of this, that Government farms out the tax to a body of opium merchants, who seem to levy contributions much at their own pleasure, and the effect of which is to form a monopoly as effective as the co-hong system in the old "Factory" days. In fact, the free sale of opium at Shanghai is forbidden, notwithstanding the clause in the treaty to the contrary, and assisting this practical monopoly has been said to be the duty of Municipal police. On other imported goods a like system of taxation prevails, and though no such monopoly as that of the opium guild has been established, the tendency is to drift in the same direction. Taxes are levied on grey cottons to the extent in *likin* of 2 mace a piece, or some twelve per cent. on present prices! and coal pays some 5 mace a ton, nearly ten per cent. on a commodity acknowledged to be unfairly weighted in the present tariff. This system of taxation extends down to the smallest article. We are informed that even the straw sandals worn by the coolies in the streets have to bear their quota, and the result is, as might be anticipated, that the general prosperity of the Settlement is interfered with, that foreigners have to pay often double for the ordinary necessities of life, and that to both natives and foreigners the price of living at Shanghai has become so excessive, that of the slightest stagnation of trade expenses begin to cut very heavily into capital, and reckless trading becomes a matter almost of necessity. We have lately been wondering at the inelasticity of Municipal finance. There seems little reason to doubt that it is mainly owing to these irregular levies. In fact, before residents are called to contribute to the needs of the Settlement, they have directly or indirectly been squeezed dry by the agents of the various tax offices. On these grounds, we have more than once objected to the commutation by the Taotai for Chinese wharfrage dues; and still more against looking for contributions towards Municipal works. The Council has in fact placed itself in a wrong position with regard to both these matters, and we can see the result in the elaborate system of taxation which has sprung up. Far better, in our opinion, would it be, that a regular tariff of dues leviable within the Settlements be drawn up by the Chinese

authorities and sanctioned by the representatives of foreign interests, and that the collection of those dues be undertaken by the Municipal Council. A system of taxation which would not bear unequally, and which would not have the effect of encouraging irregular monopolies, could easily be devised. At all events, our Municipal Councils of late years seem to have been curiously inattentive to what has been going on around them, or we are convinced the state of affairs within the Defence Creek would have been in a better organised condition than at present.

REVIEW.

The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal. Vol. 5, No. 1. Mission Press, Shanghai.

The cessation of this valuable magazine occasioned considerable regret; as the new editor observes in his introductory paper, "when it ceased to appear a murmur of discontent passed from mouth to mouth." We are sincerely glad to welcome it back, and we have every hope that under its present conductor it will have a long and useful career. We think it is a very wise resolution on the part of the management to publish only once in two months. The monthly issue was a considerable strain upon the editor and upon the contributors. All those engaged in the work are, it must be remembered, volunteers, who devote themselves to getting up the *Recorder* in the intervals of more serious and absorbing labours; we must not then be too exigent in our demands upon their time. With this brief preface, we proceed to notice the first number of the new series.

The first paper is a long and carefully compiled essay on Mongolian Buddhism as it appears in its practical working. The writer disclaims any intention of writing on Buddhism in the abstract, and dwells on what he calls "the superficial aspects" of it. This he does by giving, 1st its good points, 2nd its evil points. The former are its power, the noble ideas it has given the Mongols, (viz.; the immortality of the soul, the decalogue, the doctrine of rewards and punishments, humanity, the power it ascribes to prayer, &c.) Its power of adaptation to the capacity of its votaries, the manner in which motives are recognized. The faults and defects of the system are enumerated in the second half of the article. Buddhism is accused of, hindering the material prosperity of the country, obstructing learning, fostering an unintelligent worship and multiplying sins. The whole lama system is condemned in unsparing terms. The following passage is a specimen:—

"Lamas swarm in Mongolia. Young and old, rich and poor, outwardly devout and openly wicked, you meet them wherever you meet human beings at all. Diligent and lazy, intelligent and stupid, men of prayer and men of trade, they are continually coming across your path. From personal observations I am inclined to think that sixty per cent of the male population of the country is quite a moderate estimate. The ambition of these men is to live by their religion. Most of them try, many succeed, and thus the energy of the country is clogged and crushed, by the incubus of just as many

men as can manage to find standing room on the superstition and piety of the people. As for the lamas who cannot get a footing to support themselves on the religious needs of the people, they have to betake themselves to trade, work, herding cattle, or performing the most menial offices. Even by them the country is little benefited, because having no families to support, they have no great stimulus to exert themselves much in any line, and as a matter of fact do just as little as they can;—nothing more than hunger and cold compels them."

It is scarcely within the province of this journal to devote long notices to the two papers on topics strictly and peculiarly missionary, by Messrs. Butler and A. Moule. We may observe, however, that the subjects handled are of primary importance, the first being "The use of money as an aid and a hindrance to mission work in China;" and the second, a modest but careful attempt to answer the practical question "What is the best form for an Address to a Heathen Audience?" Dr. Dudgeon publishes a pendant to his valuable series of papers on the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission, in the shape of some notes on a journey from Moscow to China in 1654. The traveller who undertook this difficult journey was one Feodor Iskowitz Bückhoff. He took credentials and presents from the Czar Ivan the Terrible, and an amusing account is given of the way in which the Emperor of China, or rather his mandarins, behaved to the emissary of Russia:—

"On the 4th of March there came to him parties sent by the Emperor, demanding from him the presents sent by him from H. M. the Czar. He thereupon answered that this was not the custom with his great Czar; but if the Emperor would permit him to appear before him, he would, according to usage, after delivering up his credentials, also hand over the presents. They replied—'One Czar does not prescribe laws to another; with us it is this, with you it is another custom. Our Bogdoi has deputed us to demand the presents; but if thou wilt trade with them, then fix the price.' He replied that he was not sent by his Czar to trade, but with letters of friendship and likewise with presents. To this they replied—'Since thou hast been sent by thy Czar with things for acceptance by our Czar, we shall therefore take away the same from thee by force. We shall not steal your gairish treasures; but only take them away; whatever has been sent from the Czar to ours in friendship, with the letters of thy Czar, shall be called for afterwards.' On the 4th March they came therefore and took away by force the Imperial presents. On the 6th, word was sent to him from the Prikase that he should bring the credentials to the *yamen*, which request he refused, saying that he had been sent with letters to the Chinese Emperor, and not to his officers. On the 21st August they again insisted that he should bring the letters to the Prikase, but he still refused, upon which they said—'Because thou art disobedient to our Emperor, we have received orders to punish thee.' He replied 'Although you chop off limb by limb from my body, I shall do nothing before I see the eyes of the Emperor.' On the 31st the officers brought back the presents to him and said—'Our Emperor has ordered us to do this, because thou art disobedient and will not come to the *yamen* with the letter.' One of them also said 'From whatever land any one comes to us, he cannot see our Emperor, but only his nearest councillors, called Inoanol Bojarde.'"

This early discussion of the Audience Question is amusing, when read in the light of recent events.

We have no space to notice a paper "on the Chinese belief in Evil and Evil Spirits," but must close by commending the resuscitated *Recorder* most heartily to the support of our readers.

REVIEW.

Sixth Annual Report of the Hospital for Chinese at the American Episcopal Mission, Shanghai, for the year 1873.

The Hongkew Hospital, of which the sixth Annual Report has just reached us, is one of the worthiest of a class of institutions which make the Chinese our debtors. The report of Dr. Henderson, the honorary Surgeon, states that during the year 18,334 patients were treated at the Hospital, of whom 304 were foreigners, chiefly Malays. The number admitted to the wards was 142, among whom eight deaths occurred, and the large number of 18,192 were treated at the dispensary. Six of the fatal cases were the result of accidents, which were generally reported in our columns at the time of their occurrence. The most serious, the accidental bursting of a shrapnell shell in a blacksmith's shop, where it was regarded as old iron, sent six men to the Hospital, of whom two died. Three cases of fracture of the skull by falls from heights, resulted in death. In the matter of minor accidents, which must be very numerous among the large Chinese population engaged at wharves, foundries, docks, and in heavy portage, there can be no doubt that the Hospital accomplishes much good. So valuable, not to say indispensable, is it and its kindred institution on this side the Soochow Creek, that both might reasonably look for more support from those engaged in such works than they at present appear to receive. Employers of Chinese labour, especially of native artisans, might be expected to do this from a sense of duty to those who work for them, as well as of the advantage it must be to have a good workman, incapacitated by accident, skilfully treated and returned to his occupation.

In submitting the Report, the Rector, Rev. Mr. Nelson, adds that the Hospital is still indebted—as it has been for several years—to Dr. Henderson, for his medical care and direction. The assistance given by the late Dr. Meadows, and by Dr. Macgowan, is also acknowledged. The religious element in the work is referred to by Mr. Nelson in the following terms: "In the year past, the practice of instructing the patients in Christian truth has been continued; and as these patients come from various, and some from remote, parts of the country, they serve as helpers to scatter far and wide the teaching they receive, besides being themselves taught in the word of God." The apparent popularity of the institution is a sufficient guarantee that this difficult matter is judiciously treated. The income and expenditure of the Hospital for 1873 was respectively about \$1,300; anyone who chooses to make the calculation will find that, spread over 18,000, this amounts only to about 7 or 8 cents a patient! But

then we must recollect that the most important part of the work, the medical skill, is given gratis. After Mr. Nelson's departure, the Rev. Elliot H. Thomson took the management of the Hospital, and he makes the following addendum to the Report. We need hardly say that we echo the concluding sentence:—"Since the Report was sent to Press, the affairs of the Hospital have been much improved. Dr. Zacharie has kindly undertaken to render daily assistance in co-operation with Dr. Henderson. A large, light, and airy room has been prepared for cases needing surgical operation. The grounds have all been newly drained. The attendance is large, and many cases of interest have been brought in. We sincerely trust that the kind patronage hitherto given to this truly humane work will not be withdrawn even in these hard times."

Outposts.

FORMOSA.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Japanese occupation of Linkian is now causing very great agitation amongst the Chinese in Formosa, and matters look as if the two nations were very soon to come into collision over it. We have the gunboat *Dwarf* from the south, bringing very little news of the invasion. The extreme heat, and the fact that the Japanese have routed the most dangerous savages in those parts, have led to a cessation of hostilities for the present. The Japanese have partly removed to the opposite side of the Island from Linkian, leaving still a camp with about 3,000 men at that place. Several Chinese villages have asked their protection, and many of the savage tribes are friendly. Progress in following up the Boutang savages is somewhat slow, on account of the mountainous nature of the country; but the Japanese hold all that portion of the Island north of a point about 10 miles from Linkian on both coasts, by lines of outposts, and everything goes on in a quiet and orderly manner. There is ample evidence on the part of the Chinese officials that the position of the Japanese is looked upon as a very serious matter and may soon lead to difficulties. The miserable style of government which puts a stop to all native enterprise, and permits mandarins of all ranks to oppress and squeeze the people, and the traditional respect which all the inhabitants, Chinese and native, have for foreigners since the Dutch occupation, gives them every reason to feel that their power in the Island is wavering.

From time to time there have been arrivals of steamers and junks at Taiwan-foo with detachments of soldiers, arms, and ammunition, until I am informed there are now 20,000 Chinese troops in the Island, to suppress rebellion or defend it against invaders. The 3,000 or 4,000 troops sent to Changhoe to quell the disturbances there, have not returned to Taiwan-foo with the Chentai, but await the ripening of the rice crop in that district, with a view to securing it for their own benefit. This fact is interesting, in so far as it shews how Chinese troops are paid and fed, or rather left to pay and feed themselves—contrary to all discipline and proper control. About one-half of the Fokienese troops are armed with rifles and one-half with matchlocks, the Formosa men having only bows and arrows and spears; but it is one thing to put rifles and sword bayonets into the hands of the Chinese, and quite another thing to expect that they will keep them well and understand their use. I observe that those who have them always keep the bayonets fixed, some-

times with scabbard and sometimes without it, and lug the combined arm about just as they would one of their long spears, with a bit of paper stuck in the barrel, and the lock rusted up. They are not oppressed with platoon exercise nor company drill, and blaze about with blank cartridge in the most promiscuous manner outside their barrack gate, just like a lot of boys with toy cannon. One man may have a percussion rifle, while his next neighbour labours away for an indefinite period of time trying to fire off an old matchlock with a fuse made of hempen rope, the disadvantages of the latter not being in any way discouraging to the simple-minded "brave."

Amongst the most recent arrivals at Taiwan-foo, there are three gunboats and one frigate or corvette, and these vessels may have some useful modern armament on board for the defence of Formosa. I did hear that the *Anlan* had a battery of Krupp guns from Canton. I have observed however a great quantity of rubbish being landed, in the shape of gingsals—new and evidently just out of the maker's hands—spearheads, and hand grenades.

As yet the action of the Chinese has taken no particular direction, and it is possible they may only intend to stand on the defensive, but there has been lately a great stir at Taiwan-foo in anticipation of the arrival of a very high Mandarin who, backed up by 20 ships of war (four have already arrived and one or two war junks) is to "order" the Japanese away, and in the event of their refusing to expel them by force of arms. Rumour also adds that all foreigners will be set upon and killed at the same time. This Mandarin turns out to be Shén Pao Chen, formerly of the Foochow Arsenal, and he is accompanied by M. Giquel and M. Sejonzack. The party arrived on the 18th at Taiwan-foo, and I understand are soon to proceed to Linkian.

We have had no regular communication with the outer world for about three weeks.

Takao, 20th June, 1874.

NAGASAKI.

The press at Nagasaki is again represented by a single newspaper, the *Rising Sun*, in which is merged the *Express*, and from which we take some items of news. The Seamen's Club is now fitted up for the reception of boarders, and is conducted so as to suit the requirements of men whose salaries do not range above \$100 per month.—The *Serpent* has arrived from Tientsin with 250 tons of ice. She lost a Malay seaman overboard, on the passage.—In the case of Malcomson and another v. Owners of the British b. *Mistletoe*, heard before Marcus Flowers, Esq., H. B. M. Consul (Messrs. Hunt and Martin acting as assessors) on the 10th inst., the plaintiffs sought to recover the sum of \$2,604 for non-expired time of charter of the *Mistletoe* for two months and 11 days, at \$1,100 per month, balance of account \$10.29, commission of 2½ per cent. on charter \$6,600—\$165, and for damage sustained by non-performance of charter \$1,000. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs for \$2,779.29. The defendants have appealed to the Supreme Court, Shanghai.—The French corvette *Bourayne* arrived at Nagasaki from Yokohama on the 11th instant, and left again for Hongkong on the 13th. H. B. M. gun-boat *Sylvia*, which arrived from Hongkong on the 12th, steamed out of the harbour on the following day, bound for Biogo. The Russian gun-boat *Morge*, after a stay of over a fortnight, started for Vladivostok on the 14th. H. B. M. corvette *Thalia* arrived from Hongkong on the 17th, bound north.

HIOGO.

There is not much that can be called news, from Hiogo. The surveying ship *Sylvia*, Captain H. St. John, has arrived.

The *News* believes the actual ground to be surveyed this season will not be settled till the arrival of the Admiral in the *Iron Duke*, on the 8th proximo. On her passage from Nagasaki, however, she got to work and cleared up some doubts that still hovered over the navigation of the Inland Sea.—An attempted attack by a footpad, on a foreigner who was out walking about 9.30 on a dark night, is noted.—The *News* says the little girl captured by the Japanese in Formosa, has coarse features, and as she lies asleep on the mat given her by her holders, there is nothing to distinguish her from an ordinary Japanese of the lower class. The skin is hardly darker than that of many coolies who are daily exposed to the sun.—The fact is noticed that signalmen and pointsmen employed on the Railway have been planting flowers at their stations, and the *News* remarks that the love for natural beauties is one of the healthier traits of the national character.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Tokai Journal* says it is announced that Okuma is absenting himself from office on the plea of sickness. In point of fact he has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.—A native *Punch* has been started at Tokai, by a Japanese. It is called "N'i Pon Che!" and for its issue permission has been obtained from the Government.—The first European decoration conferred upon H. M. the Mikado has been presented by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—The Mikado has been enrolled in the order of the Ernestine House, because of the welcome he accorded Prince Philip of Coburg.—The Japanese Government have commenced a suit in the U. S. Consulate against the P. M. S. S. Co., claiming \$10,250 for loss sustained through the steamer *New York* not performing the charter entered into to go to Formosa.—A triple murder of great atrocity has been perpetrated at Tokio, by a bath man. His victims were his master and mistress and their daughter-in-law. It is believed the murderer is insane.—The *Japan Gazette* says house robberies are becoming very frequent in Yokohama, and the daring of the thieves cannot be surpassed. One recent sufferer had to part with his table cutlery, and ought to consider himself lucky in getting off at that. Victim No. 2, on the Bluff, did not lose much, but that was not the fault of the thief, as he made three attempts at that house in one night. In a third case, the *dorobo* managed to secure a large booty. He (or they) made a clean sweep of Dr. Brown's drawing room, carrying off, amongst other nic-nacs, about 250 dollars' worth of "curios." Another case reported is peculiar. The thieves managed, after a good deal of trouble, to walk off with a portion of the iron-railing fencing a compound, though they had to unscrew it out of the sleepers on which it was fixed, and this must have been a work of time.—The Japanese have adopted the English custom of executing criminals in semi-private. Recently seven criminals underwent the extreme penalty of the law within the precincts of Tobé gaol, and, says the *Gazette*, the general public, native and European, were excluded, contrary to usual custom. Six were decapitated and the other was subjected to a slow system of strangulation by means of an iron hoop, the process occupying seven minutes. Their crimes were robbery with arms, and murder. With one exception, the condemned seemed cheerful and quite prepared to meet their fate. The liberal allowance of *saké* served out on such an occasion had no doubt a great deal to do with this.—Sixty Chinese passengers per *Alaska* from Hongkong, who were detained at Yokohama en route to San Francisco, on account of their having paid their passage-money to certain members of the crew,

instead of to the Company's Agents, have returned to their original starting point per S. S. *Granada*. Altogether, they had paid over \$2,000 in the manner stated, of which about \$960 was recovered, four men brought up before Mr. Mitchell, U. S. Consul, having been compelled to disgorge \$700. The Chinese Guild here, who fed and lodged at their Club the 60 intending emigrants during their stay in Yokohama, have the matter in hand. An enquiry into the circumstances of the case was held before Mr. Mitchell, prior to the departure of the *Alaska*, but no evidence was brought forward which could lead to the substantiation of the charge laid against the four suspected men, and they were consequently discharged.

HONGKONG.

A singular case of attempted kidnapping of a female child, only nine years of age, is reported as having been heard before Mr. Russell, on the 23rd June. The complainant was a married Chinese woman, and the accused a Chinese widow. The latter said the complainant owed her \$10, which she lent her 30 months back, and interest at the rate of \$1.20 per month; she having only paid two months' interest. She heard that complainant was about to go to Shanghai in the steamer *China*, and went on board and saw her there. After some words they went on shore, and the complainant consented to allow her to take the child as security. Complainant admitted the debt, but denied that she had given the child as security. The magistrate ordered the child to be given up, and dismissed the charge.

Two cases of death from sunstroke, or the effects of exposure and imprudent indulgence on shore, have occurred at Hongkong, one being that of the fifth engineer of the German frigate *Elisabeth*, and the other that of a European sailor.—Four Chinese who endeavoured to extort money from a master tailor who was not a member of the Tailors' Guild, and on being refused severely assaulted the tailor and one of his men, have been tried at the Criminal Sessions, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment each.—Two Chinese shopkeepers have been fined for having deficient Fairbanks' platform scales.—In a "temperance" leader, the *Daily Press* remarks, "China has long had a somewhat unenviable notoriety as an alcohol-consuming place—that is as far as foreigners are concerned, as the natives are as a rule tolerably temperate—and it is satisfactory to find that the temperance movements which have been set on foot have on the whole proved satisfactory. In Shanghai and Hongkong there are now considerable numbers who have joined these institutions. In the north, the ordinary plan of taking the pledge seems most in vogue, but in Hongkong the Templar movement has made considerable progress, especially among the military and the police."—We are reminded by the loyal British colony, that Saturday, the 20th June, was the thirty-sixth anniversary of the ascension of Queen Victoria. Royal salutes were fired at Hongkong from the *Princess Charlotte*, and from the German frigate *Elisabeth*. The general shipping in the harbour displayed their bunting, and on several of the Government offices and public places of business flags were also flying.—The *China Mail* says advices had been received at Foochow that a Japanese iron-clad was blocking the exit of gunboats from that port, and H. M. S. *Kestrel* had left for Pagoda anchorage, with orders to be in readiness to proceed to Formosa.—The *Hongkong Times* has the following—"Choy Akap, remanded to goal, with the view, at the request of a Mandarin, to his deportation to Canton, to answer charges of crime committed in Chinese territory, has saved the authorities further trouble,

by hanging himself in the gaol."—The following has been received in reply to a telegram forwarded by Father Bourghignoli to His Holiness Pope Pius IX., offering the congratulations of the Priests of this Colony and the members of the Hongkong Catholic Union, on the occasion of his 28th anniversary:—"Reverend Bourghignoli—The Holy Father, thanking these Missionaries and the Catholic Union Society with the outpouring of his heart, blesses them."

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

June 7th.—(1) The Board of Punishments reports that a fire broke out (on the night of the 5th), by which fourteen rooms of that department were burnt down.

(2) The Governor of Kiangsi memorializes respecting the appointment of a District Magistrate.

(3) The same official memorializes, requesting sanction for the erection of a monument in commemoration of the heroic virtue of Madame Wu, wife of a titular graduate named Liu, with her daughter-in-law, Madame Hwang, who plunged together into a pond and committed suicide in 1860, to escape indignity at the hands of rebels whom they encountered, while endeavouring to find a place of refuge on the invasion of their locality. The necessary official details being forwarded, a Rescript is issued, directing the Board to take measures for granting the monument applied for.

(4) The Governor of Kiangsi further memorializes, respecting a lieutenant-colonel named Li Ch'un-lin, who, having become insane, had repeatedly committed acts of mischief, in consequence of which, on application formerly made to his Majesty by the Governor, a rescript had been issued removing him from office and relegating him to his native place for the benefit of his health. In 1872, however, the official in question, having partially recovered, returned to Kiangsi and volunteered for duty, but his disease shortly afterwards broke out afresh. The Governor, anxious to spare him too strict an application of the regulations, provided an allowance for his travelling expenses and sent him home in charge of soldiers and police. Notwithstanding this, he once more made his appearance in Kiangsi during last winter, and his insanity displaying itself with increased violence, leading him to commit the most extraordinary acts, there has been reason to fear lest he might occasion loss of life, and further indulgence ought not to be shewn. The Governor asks, therefore, that a rescript be issued depriving the ex-lieutenant-colonel of his official status, to the end that orders may be issued to the local authorities to send him home under escort, to be delivered to his friends, by whom he should be taken care of and kept in strict confinement.—Rescript as requested.

June 8th.—(Court Circular). Mao Ch'ang-hi and his colleagues report having concluded their perusal of the examination essays, and hand in the papers of the first ten graduates for his Majesty's inspection.

His Majesty will to-morrow proceed to the T'ai Ho Tien to promulgate the award of examination honours.

The following are the names of the highest graduates:—

Chwang-yüan, Luh Jun-siang 陸潤翔 of Kiang-su.

Pang-yen, T'an Tsung-sün 譚宗浚 of Kwangtung.

T'an-hwa, Hwang I-tsi 黃詒楫 of Fukien.

Ch'wan-huh, Hwa Kin-fuh 華金福 of Tientsin.

(1) A Decree, cashiering a number of military officials in Kansuh, on the application of Tso Tsung-t'ang, for offences, such as arbitrary conduct, indolence, incapacity, and carelessness.

(2) The Governor General of the two Kiang and the Governor of Kiang-su jointly memorialize, in accordance with regulation, concerning an expectant Tao-tai named Wang Hwei-ling 王維翎, who, after the lapse of the prescribed period of one year from the date of his arrival in the Province, has been subjected to examination by the Financial and Judicial Commissioners, and found to be trustworthy, experienced, and capable. He is a native of Kiangsi, aged 46, and having originally obtained by payment of war-contribution (i.e., purchased) the rank of District Magistrate, he first took office in that grade in 1859. Having been obliged to go into retirement on his father's death in 1862, he accomplished the period of mourning at his native place, and in 1874 was summoned by the then Governor Li Hung-chang to a post with the troops in the field. Having been recommended for reward after the capture of Ch'ang-chow and other cities, he was granted the rank of Sub-prefect and a peacock feather. A series of recommendations and augmentations of rank are further recorded, in connection with services against the Nien-fei, until in 1872, having already received the brevet rank of Judicial Commissioner, he was remitted to the Board by Li Hung-chang, and presented to his Majesty, when it was ordained that, without taking up his actual position as a Prefect, he be advanced to the rank of Tao-tai, and retained in Kiang-su as an expectant on the "immediate employment" list. The Kiangsu government now accordingly apply on his behalf, the year of probation having expired, for sanction to his being appointed to a Tao-tai ship of the "onerous" class.

(3) The Governor of Kiangsu memorializes, applying for a monument in celebration of the virtue of a young lady of the Yüan-ho district, betrothed at the age of 17 to a titular official, who unfortunately fell sick and died before the marriage could take place. This was in 1873, when the promised bride was nineteen years old. She destroyed her wedding outfit on hearing the mournful news, and vowed herself to a life of virginity, insisting, moreover, notwithstanding the persuasions of her relatives, in devoting herself thenceforward to the care of the aged mother of the departed one. She has since then nursed her adopted parent with exemplary care, and by her attention and prayers have caused the aged lady to recover from a severe illness. Rescript: let the monument be granted.

June 9th.—(1) The officiating Governor of Shantung, Wên-pin, memorializes, stating that he received on the 28th April a despatch from the Board of War, to the effect that on the 4th April a Decree had been issued commanding Wên-pin to undertake the military inspection of Shantung for the present year, to scrutinize the military establishment of the province with sedulous care, and to denounce to the Throne any instances of laxity among the officers in command. He is not to regard this as a mere idle form of words. In compliance with these instructions, the Governor purposes to leave the provincial capital on the 24th May, and commencing his inspection in the Prefecture of Têng-chow, to visit successively the remaining divisions of the province.

(2) The same official reports the progress made by the fleet of grain junks along the Grand Canal. Having made every preparation for expediting their movements, by causing the bed of the Canal to be deepened where necessary, directing the district Magistrates along the line to hold lighters in readiness for transshipment of the grain in

case of running aground, &c., he has now to report that on the 10th of May the whole of the 12 squadrons of the grain-fleet, numbering in all 607 junks, had been towed past the limits of the district of Yih (in the southern extremity of Shantung), and had gone on their way northward. The leading junks were already approaching Tsi-ning chow.

The remainder of the Gazette is occupied with administrative details.

June 10. (1). The Governor-General of the two Hu memorializes, respecting the appointment of an officer to the post of Lieutenant-colonel at I-ch'ang.

(2 and 3). Further memorials from the same quarter respecting minor official appointments.

June 11th.—(1) A decree. Let Wên-kwoh continue in office as Superintendent of Customs at Canton.

(2) The acting Governor-General of Yunnan and Kweichow memorializes for leave to retire from the service on behalf of the Financial Commissioner of the province, and the appointment of a successor. Sungut Yen-ch'ün, the high official in question, is over 70 years of age, and has been more than 20 years in Yunnan, where he has borne the burden of the trying times of the rebellion with great detriment to his constitution. The Governor-General has permitted him to hand over his office to a temporary substitute, pending the Imperial pleasure. (A Rescript naming a successor to the post has already appeared.)

(3 and 4.) Memorials from the same quarter reporting minor changes.

June 12th.—(1) A decree, conferring appointments either in the Han-lin Court, the administrative Boards, or as District Magistrates, upon the higher graduates at the recent examinations.

(2) The Constabulary yamen memorialize, reporting an appeal lodged on behalf of certain inhabitants of the Tu-ch'ang District in Kiangsi, named Twan, complaining of the murder of three of their kinsfolk. The statement of the complainants is to the following effect: They are farmers, and own an island in the Hwang-t'u Lake, near the Po-yang District, upon which they have paid taxes regularly. In 1865 certain men named Hu Siang-hün, and others, took unlawful possession of the channel, across which they threw a dam, with the object of getting the island into their own hands. Complainant and his kinsfolk having proceeded to cut the crop of grass on their property, they were attacked from an ambush by an armed band, numbering upwards of two hundred of the opposite faction, who murdered three of complainant's kinsfolk, and wounded some ten or fifteen others. Two men of the Twan party at the same time killed in self-defence one of the Hu faction with his grass-sickle. On their lodging complaint with the Magistrates of the Tu-ch'ang and Po-yang Districts, an inquest was held, and report was made to the Governor, who directed a commissioner to be sent to institute enquiry. The Hu faction hereupon further set upon and beat eight of the members of the Twan clan, wounding them severely, and a further complaint was lodged with the provincial authorities. The prefect of Nan-ch'ang, however, instead of deciding the case justly, compelled the injured parties to sign an agreement, declaring the channel (or creek) in question to be government property, and he further licenced the Hu faction to continue damming up the stream. He moreover, released the men who were in custody on a charge of murder. Complaint was hereupon lodged with the Governor, who referred petitioners back to the prefect, who, as before, gave an unjust decision. Appeal is consequently made to Peking.—Rescript in the usual terms.

(3) The Governor of Kiangsu denounces for carelessness the official responsible for

the safety of a District jail, and requests that he be stripped of his office and made a prisoner for trial. Report has been received from the Magistrate of the Tung-shan district, stating that during his absence in April last on official business at Nanking he was informed by his assistant, Sieh Kin-yung, that on the 17th April, during the assistant's absence for the purpose of examining into a complaint of robbery, a prisoner under sentence of death managed to break his fetters and bore a hole through the jail wall, by which he escaped, taking advantage of a storm of wind and rain, which caused part of the wall of the prison to fall down and which occupied all the attention of the jailers. The escaped felon has not been recaptured, and the usual enquiry as to the possible existence of corrupt conduct on the part of the deputy Magistrate and the jailers is to be instituted.—(Rescript has already appeared.)

June 13.—(1) The Governor of Shun-tien Fu announces that upwards of four inches of rain have fallen at Peking.

(2) The acting Governor General of Yunnan and Kweichow memorializes, respecting the salt revenue in Yunnan, where for many years past a sad state of disorganization has prevailed in this as in other respects. In the southern Intendancy of the province, the saltwells of Shih-kao 石膏 in the prefecture of P'u-urh, should yield a revenue in the shape of taxes to the amount of Tls. 65,000; and the saltwells of Mo-heh 磨黑, administered by the District Magistracy of Ning-urh, should similarly yield a sum of Tls. 780 odd. For years past these wells have jointly yielded a revenue of less than Tls. 10,000 per annum; whilst, as regards the wells at Mêng-yeh, on the very frontier itself, which heretofore in time of peace were closed by order of Government, these have of late years been taken possession of by persons presuming upon their local influence, in concert with unscrupulous traders, who have worked them irrespectively of payments of taxes. As it is plain that the Intendant of the Southern Circuit is not in a position to exert control over the saltwells in addition to his other duties, an expectant Prefect has been sent to take the matter in hand as Special Commissioner. As this, however, is not a permanent appointment, and as the official regularly stationed at Shih-kao with the rank of assistant to the Salt Comptroller is of too low a station to exert the necessary powers, it is proposed that a Superintendent be appointed to administer the affairs in question. With this end in view, it is proposed to abolish the existing Superintendency at the Lang-ting Wells, where the annual amount of taxation that should be yielded is 'taels 7,720. The quantity of salt produced there per annum has been no more than about 300,000 catties of late years, and the annual revenue about Tls. 2,000, whilst the expenditure for salaries and wages has been about Tls. 1,190 per annum. The wells in question can be put under the District Magistracy of Ting-yüan, within whose limits they are situated, and the Superintendent transferred to the more productive region above-named. This scheme is submitted for the Imperial sanction.

(3) The same high official reports the arrangements made in consequence of the departure of sundry brigade commanders for Peking to be presented to his Majesty.

June 14.—(1) The Court Circular announces *inter alia* that the Prince of Kong and the *beileh* Chêng 徵 (the Prince's eldest son, who has recently been married) paid their respects this day on the expiry of their congé.

(2) A Decree. Li Hung-chang has memorialized Us, reporting a manifestation of divine powers, and requesting that a memorial board be granted. On threatenings

of famine from a deficient harvest being experienced in the 4th and 5th moon of the 11th year (1872), in the department of Pa Chow in Chihli, the fields and crops were nevertheless preserved from injury, thanks to the manifestations of divine power repeatedly vouchsafed. For this the most devout gratitude is felt. We have with Our own hand inscribed a sentence upon a memorial board, which we deliver to Li Hung-chang, to be by him received with religious awe, and to be with reverent care suspended in the temple of the Dragon King (the god of the waters) at Pa Chow, in acknowledgement of the divine protection vouchsafed.

(3) Tu-hing-ah, the Military Governor of Shen-king, memorializes, reporting that some of the criminals concerned in a recent case of highway robbery, in which a Manchu official lost his life, have been apprehended, and the actual murderer put to death on the scene of the offence, in the presence of a son of the murdered person. As no less than four, out of the seven culprits implicated in this crime, have been apprehended within a month after the occurrence of the affair, it is requested that the penalty adjudged against the civil functionary responsible in the matter may be remitted and his button restored to him.—Rescript: Granted.

(4) The Governor General of Chihli reports the execution of a lunatic for the murder of his mother. On report of the crime committed having been received from the district Magistrate of Man-chi'eng, the case was removed to the provincial capital, for trial before the Prefect of Pao-ting Fu. It appears that the murderer, named Kia Tsao-pao, alias Kia Ya-pa (the Dumb), was a farm-labourer living with his mother, whom he supported, and beside being dumb was also liable to occasional fits of madness. He had, however, at no time been guilty of any act of mischief, and, being an only son, his mother had been reluctant to report him to the authorities and have him put under restraint. Her next of kin and the neighbours equally abstained from making report. On the morning of the 3rd February last, the lunatic, in a sudden fit of frenzy, finding his mother lying upon the *Kang*, in the house they jointly occupied, after stripping himself of his clothes and gesticulating in an insane manner, attacked his mother with a chopper, and hacked her to death, inflicting a series of frightful wounds about the head, face, neck, and hands. A neighbour named Kia Ju having accidentally entered the house, was an eye-witness of the deed, and summoning another man to his assistance he secured the murderer. In return to their questions, he merely looked at them with a fixed stare, and was unable even to make signs as usual with his hands. On the murderer being brought to trial, and the evidence being taken, his insanity has been verified, and, moreover, declared by due medical report; and he has admitted his guilt by signs. The judgment of the Court was that, in conformity with the statute relating to parricide or matricide, he be executed by the *ling-ch'ie* process, a special proviso running to the effect, in the statute book, that crimes of this nature shall be equally punished whether the offender be insane or no. The Governor General, finding that the scene of the murder lay within the statutory limit of 300 *li* from the provincial capital, and that no difficulties from river-crossings intervene in the way of transit, has caused the Financial and Judicial Commissioners of the province, accompanied by his own Military Secretary, to go provided with the Imperial death warrant to the spot, and there conjointly with the district Magistrate preside at the slicing to death of the condemned criminal. His head was afterwards suspended from a pole, to serve as a public warning. As the laws provide with reference to lunatics,

that if their relatives and neighbours fail to make report of their condition to the authorities, and likewise to keep them under their own eye, in consequence whereof any murder is committed by such persons, the individuals in question shall suffer the penalty of 100 blows, under the law concerning failure to prevent an intended murder, of which previous cognizance is had. In the present case, five men and one woman come under the category above-named. In the case of the men the penalty of 100 blows is commuted to 40 strokes of the lesser kind, and the woman, being upwards of 70 years of age, is permitted to commute her penalty by a fine escheated to Government. Two of the men, filling the post of village head-boroughs, whose offence is merely a dereliction of duty without criminal intent, are exempted from the further penalty of being discharged from their position.

Official Papers.

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE STATE OF THE WOOSUNG BAR.

The correspondence on this subject recently called for and laid before Parliament, begins with the following letter from

MR. HARPER to MR. HAMMOND.

Association for the Protection of Commercial Interests, as respects Wrecked and Damaged Property. Royal Exchange, London, April 18th, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of this Corporation, to inclose copies of a correspondence which has taken place between merchants at Shanghai and the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai,* relative to the state of the bar at Woosung, and the obstruction it has been to vessels trading at the important port of Shanghai.

So greatly has the state of the bar at Woosung deteriorated of late that it has become not only an impediment to shipping, but also a cause of great anxiety. Even the mail-steamer have been compelled to complete their loading outside the bar, the cargo having to be conveyed in boats from Shanghai, a distance of twelve miles.

The merchants complain that heavy tonnage dues are levied at the ports of China, presumably for the purpose of maintaining the lights, and otherwise facilitating and providing for safe navigation; but that these dues are not so expended, nor are the proper means taken for preventing such obstructions as are here complained of.

They remark that there is no pretence that the clearing away of the bar is an engineering difficulty, that would either be extravagantly expensive or more than ordinarily difficult. On the contrary, there are several conditions of the river which would facilitate the operations, should they be undertaken by the proper Chinese authorities.

They also represent that, on making their complaint to the Collector of Customs, who is an officer of the Chinese Government, they found his power is limited to forwarding the complaint to his superior authorities at Peking.

It is in this conjuncture that the Committee would request the assistance of Her Majesty's Government, with a view to moving the authorities in Peking, as may be properly done, to give their attention to the removal of a danger in the navigation of the port, which has now become the centre of commerce in China.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. A. W. HARPER, Secretary.

* The letter of Mr. Herbert Morris and others to Mr. Dick, Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai, dated Jan. 11, 1872, urges the importance of, and necessity for, immediate steps being taken to remedy the insufficiency of water on the bar at certain seasons; and begs that he will represent to the authorities, upon whom the responsibility of such work devolves, the danger which is incurred by vessels grounding on the bar, and the risk and delay arising from their being compelled to load and discharge cargo by means of lighters

at Woosung.—On 20th January, Mr. Dick promises to communicate this requisition to the proper authorities; but, beyond doing so, says it will probably not be in his power "to render service to the community as a medium of communication in a matter of such great importance."

On 23rd April, 1872, Mr. Hammond writes to Mr. Harper that he has laid his letter before Earl Granville, and is directed to state that it will be referred to H. M. Minister at Peking, "for such steps as he may be able to take, in the matter."—In a brief despatch, dated April 20, 1872, Earl Granville encloses Mr. Harper's letter to Mr. Wade, and instructs him "to call the attention of the Chinese Government to the subject."

We quote the following letters:—

Mr. Hill to Mr. Hammond.

General Post-Office,

London, September 5, 1872.

SIR,—I am directed by the Postmaster-General to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a letter from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, relative to the interruption which is caused to the regularity of the mail service between this country and Shanghai owing to the want of proper measures for clearing the Woosung Bar at the mouth of the Wangpoo River; and, in laying this communication before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I am to request that you will move his Lordship to instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Peking to use his best endeavours to induce the Chinese Government to effect the work represented to be necessary for the proper performance of the British mail service with China.

I am, &c.

(Signed) F. HILL.

Mr. Bethune to Mr. Hill.

P. & O. S. N. Co.,

122, Leadenhall Street, Sept. 14, 1872.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Directors to bring to your notice a matter of considerable importance to the satisfactory working of the China mail service, namely: the state of the Woosung Bar, at the mouth of the Wangpoo River, on which Shanghai is situated.

During the last few years the depth of water on this bar has very much decreased, and it now frequently happens that, owing to the inability of the steamers to cross the bar, a tug has to be sent from Shanghai to bring up the mails, thus causing delay and a certain amount of risk. The departure of the outward steamers has also to be arranged so that they may cross the bar exactly at high water, but in spite of this there has, on more than one occasion, been great risk of a serious detention of the mail-steamer, owing to there proving to be less water than had been counted upon.

The disadvantage and even danger of the existing state of things have been strongly felt with the steamers now employed between Hongkong and Shanghai, but with the larger steamers which are now being introduced, the matter will become of even greater importance. The Company's agent at Shanghai, in concert with the representatives of the other mail Companies using the port, has repeatedly represented the matter to the Chinese Government, but although that Government derives a very large revenue from the port dues, nothing is done to prevent the silting up of the channel, and the Directors venture, therefore, respectfully to request that the influence of Her Majesty's Government may be used to secure the attention of the Chinese Government to this important matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. M. BETHUNE, Secretary.

On Sept. 10, 1872, Earl Granville encloses these letters to Mr. Wade, with an instruction "to take such steps in the matter as may be practicable, with a view to remedy the evil complained of." On the same date, Mr. Hammond formally acknowledges to Mr. Hill the letters referred to, and informs him of the step Earl Granville has taken.

In acknowledging the despatch of 20th April covering Mr. Harper's letter, Mr. Wade

writes:—"I had anticipated your Lordship's wishes. The Foreign Consuls at Shanghai had addressed the several Legations in the same sense some months before, and on inquiry I found that Mr. Hart had been authorized by the Yamen to expend a considerable sum upon a dredging apparatus to be employed specially at Woosung."—Mr. Wade encloses copy of his reply to Mr. Alabaster, Acting Consul at Shanghai at the time, which has already been published in our columns, but which we reproduce to complete the chain of correspondence.

Peking, March 26, 1872.

SIR,—In reply to your despatch of the 20th February, inclosing the letter of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce regarding the Woosung Bar, I shall be obliged to you to inform the Vice-Chairman that the proposal to provide the proper machinery required has been for some time before the Yamen, and that the question is one to which Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, has been instructed to give early attention.

I think that the Chamber, in common with most foreigners in China, is somewhat imperfectly informed as to the dimensions of the sum derivable annually from the tonnage dues; as to the proportions of the present total really applied to the lighting and buoying the coast of China; and as to the expense to be incurred by the maintenance of those works to which, during the last few years, an increasing proportion of the tonnage dues has been applied.

I make this observation simply because I feel it to be just, and not from any indifference to the just requirements of the British community, nor in forgetfulness of the vigilance needed in order to the promotion of what is useful in a country so slow to adopt what is new, even where its necessity is almost beyond dispute.

I am bound to add, at the same time, that about the practicability of permanently improving the Woosung Bar, I find opinions, of more value than my own, divided.

Your, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

On Oct. 5th and 10th, 1872, Viscount Enfield transmits to Mr. Harper and Mr. Hill, respectively, copies of a despatch by Mr. Wade referring to their letters.

On Dec. 7th, 1872, Mr. John Tilley of the General Post Office forwards the annexed letter to the Foreign Office, with the remark that as the detention complained of "might be very prejudicial to the postal service, the Postmaster-General will be glad if Lord Granville will be so good as to communicate again with Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, instructing him to continue his efforts with the Chinese Government for obtaining the desired improvement of the navigation over the Woosung Bar."

P. & O. S. N. Company,
London, December 3, 1872.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 5th September, and your reply of 15th October, on the subject of the Woosung Bar at the mouth of the Shanghai River, I am instructed respectfully to bring to your notice two further cases of detention of steamers through want of water, which show the urgent necessity for the work of dredging which the Chinese Government is understood to have taken steps to carry out.

The Company's steamship "Travancore" sailed with the mails at 5 a.m. on 11th Oct., drawing 18 ft. 9 in., but, on arriving at Woosung, found only 15 ft. 6 in. on the bar at the top of high water, and she was, consequently, obliged to lighten, by discharging cargo into boats, which caused a delay of twenty-four hours; and the Company's agent in reporting the occurrence adds:—

"A reference to the tide register shows that this is not a single instance of excessive low tide."

The other case was that of the "Australia," which arrived at Woosung on 9th August, and was detained five days before there was sufficient water for her to cross when lightened by 19 ft. 8 in. This steamer had not the mails on board on this occasion, but is one of those regularly employed in the mail service, and

was on her way to Shanghai to bring thence the next mail for Europe.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) A. M. BETHUNE,
Secretary.

These are sent by Earl Granville to Mr. Wade on Dec. 12, 1872, and then comes the following extract from a despatch by the latter to the Foreign Minister, which was forwarded to Mr. Tilly.

(Extract.) Peking, December 5, 1872.

I have the honour to refer to your Lordship's despatch of the 10th of September, inclosing copy of a letter from the Peninsular and Oriental Company upon the state of the Woosung Bar.

In earlier despatches I have reported my answer to the letter addressed me on the subject from Shanghai, and the operations for which Mr. Hart had solicited sanction.

When Admiral Shadwell was here last September, I begged him to have the question looked into by officers competent to report on it, and as I have since written privately to remind him of his promise, I cannot doubt that I shall be presently enabled to put your Lordship in possession of more complete information on the subject.

Meanwhile, as it is always of use to stimulate the zeal of the Yamen in matters of this kind, I am writing to the Prince of Kung to the effect that the Company has complained of the obstruction of the Woosung Bar to your Lordship.

In a despatch of Feb. 15, 1873, to Earl Granville, Mr. Wade encloses the two following memoranda and says:—

"I have every reason to believe that the money required for a dredging machine will be placed, if it be not already placed, at the disposal of Mr. Hart, and, if so, the machine he has it in contemplation to employ, so far as I am a judge, will satisfy every requirement. In cases of the kind the Chinese are not more expeditious than any other Government, and upon the 10th December last I thought it well to request the Prince of Kung's attention to the question in a formal communication."

VICE-ADMIRAL SHADWELL TO MR. WADE.

Iron Duke, at Hongkong,

January 14, 1873.

SIR,—Adverting to your Excellency's communication of the 7th December last, relative to the state of the bar of the river at Woosung, and the most advisable measures to be adopted for improving the navigation of the river by dredging the same, I have the honour to inform you as follows:—

While recently at Shanghai I made inquiries as to the ideas of various parties there as to what should be done. I found an universal agreement in opinion that something should be attempted, but much diversity of idea as to what practical measures should be resorted to; while many persons thought that no permanent good would be effected as the river would be liable to silt up again.

Having requested Captain Arthur and Navigating Lieutenant Tracey, of the *Iron Duke*, to favour me with their views on the subject, I beg to forward you their respective reports.

You will observe that the reports differ in their recommendations, characteristic in this respect of the uncertain opinions prevalent at Shanghai.

Dredging the channel west of Gough Island, and then blocking up the eastern one, as proposed by Captain Arthur, so as to send the whole scour of the river through the west channel, would, I think, in the long run be much more efficient than Mr. Tracey's proposal to deepen the existing bar; but it would be far more expensive. Captain Arthur thinks, from rough estimate, about thirty times as much. On the whole, therefore, having regard to the question of expense, I am of opinion that it would be best, in the first instance, to dredge the bar itself of the existing eastern channel, and if it is then found that the river silts up again, Captain Arthur's proposal to dredge the western channel might be ultimately resorted to.

I therefore recommend that the dredging of the bar of the existing channel now used by vessels frequenting the river be carried into effect.

It would, I think, be less expensive to land the mud by hand (Chinese coolie labour being

very cheap) than to carry it to seaward in steam barges, as proposed by Mr. Tracey.

Finally, I would wish to remark that the depth of water on the bar itself, except in variation caused by alteration depending on the general level of the river (which seems to be periodic, depending on the time of the year), does not appear to have permanently altered from what it was formerly, and that the difficulty of navigation now complained of is entirely owing to the increased size of the vessels at present employed in the trade to China.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CH. D'A. SHADWELL.

REPORT BY CAPTAIN ARTHUR.

Iron Duke, at Woosung,

December 1, 1872.

The Woosung Bar has not altered permanently in depth for many years, but there is a periodical variation of a considerable amount during the months of May, June, and July, showing a mean height of tide of three feet more than that of November, December, and January, the rise and fall being the same in each case.

I infer from this that the natural causes which deepen the bar every spring, and silt it up again every autumn, would still act if the bar was dredged; and that nothing but constant dredging would keep it clear.

The reason for this is that it has not the direct scour of either the flood or ebb tide, and to permanently deepen the river at that point, it would be necessary to dredge the channel passing west of Gough Island, and then to sink two or three junks laden with stones at the south end of the eastern or present channel. This would doubtless entail a considerable cost, but as it would take several years to execute, the annual expense would not be great.

From calculation of the amount of mud necessary to be removed, it would take three dredgers five years to make a channel 200 feet broad and 20 feet deep at low water.

As to costs, a simple dredge, lifting fifty tons a day, could be made from an old steamer or gun-boat for 20,000 dollars, and the mud could be landed in lighters by hand. Three lighters would be required for each dredger.

(Signed) W. ARTHUR.

Extract from the Remark Book of Her Majesty's ship "Iron Duke," by Navigating Lieutenant Tracey.

WOOSUNG BAR.

The highest water registered on the Woosung Bar during our stay was 22 feet 5 inches, and the lowest 10 feet 9 inches—during spring tides. The question of dredging the bar is now being agitated, and it appears that there are many different opinions as to the effect such dredging would have on other parts of the river. From what information I could gather, it seems that the bar has maintained an almost uniform depth for at least ten years, and that the position of it has altered very little; it is composed of a stiff kind of mud in comparison to the soft slime forming the general bed of the river, and the extent of the very shoal part is not great. I think the best plan would be to dredge through the bar in the present line of the leading marks; the question of breadth and depth to be obtained would entirely depend on the amount of money to be expended, and also the method to be employed.

As regards the method—that in use in the River Lee, at Cork, suggests itself to my mind as a good one, namely, a permanent dredging machine, with two or more peculiarly constructed steam-barges, called "hoppers," attached to it. These "hoppers" are of large capacity, built of iron, and having to convey the mud a great distance, are fitted with small screw-engines; they discharge their contents through the bottom.

When the bar had been deepened to the depth decided on, I see no reason for supposing that it would silt up again any more than it has been previously found to do, or that a shoal would be likely to form in any other part of the river from the alteration.

It might be supposed that, in such a place as China, the dredging machine and attendant "hoppers," after having completed what was required of them at Woosung, might become a good investment for letting out on hire in any of the numerous rivers that might want

dredging work being done, deepening the shore for wharves, &c. From what I can remember of it, I should think good employment for some time might be found at Canton.

The next from Mr. Wade to Earl Granville is dated

Shanghai, November 10, 1873.

MY LORD,—In case complaint on the subject should reach your Lordship, I think it well to state that much delay has been occasioned to mail steamers of late by the growth of the bar at the mouth of the Woosung River, up which this port is situated. The matter has been before the Yamen for the last two or three years, and I was in hopes that the grant for a dredging apparatus had been sanctioned.

I have recommended that the Consuls should address each one his own Legation on the subject, and I shall then hope to engage my colleagues in a collective appeal to the Yamen.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

On 23rd Jan., 1874, Mr. Tilley forwards the following letter to the Foreign Office, which with Mr. Tilley's letter Earl Granville encloses to Mr. Wade on 30th Jan., 1874. Earl Granville observes: "I have to state to you that you should do all that you properly can to induce the Chinese Government to take steps for improving the condition of the bar."

P. & O. S. N. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street,
London, January 20, 1874.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 27th May last, on the subject of the state of the Woosung Bar at the mouth of the Wangpoo River, I am instructed respectfully to recall your attention to the question, the importance of which is so great that the Directors trust that they may be excused for recurring to it.

There appears to be no doubt in the minds of those best acquainted with the subject, the pilots and captains frequenting the port (a précis of whose opinions I beg to inclose), that the state of the river is very much worse than it was some years since, and that, even within the last few months, it has deteriorated very considerably.

It is true that the Company's homeward mail-steamers have not lately suffered any considerable detention; but this is due to the fact that their dates of departure have happened to fall on the spring tides. I may however, mention, as showing that the grievance is a real one, that the last French mail-steamer, the "Provence," was unable to reach Shanghai at all, but was obliged to discharge and load below Woosung.

The Directors had hoped, after the assurances so repeatedly given, that the Chinese authorities would by this time have provided the necessary dredging apparatus; but so far as they can learn no steps have yet been taken in this direction.

It is understood that the French Government is about to instruct its Minister in China to urge upon the authorities the necessity of prompt action, and the Directors venture respectfully to suggest, that similar representations from the British Minister would very much increase the likelihood of success.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) R. M. BETHUNE,
Secretary.

The correspondence closes with the two following telegrams from Mr. Wade to Earl Derby:—

Peking, March 26, 1874.

With reference to my despatch of the 10th November, respecting the Woosung Bar, Yamen has replied to identic note of Legations that further inquiry was necessary. Legations thereupon wrote a second identic note to the Yamen, and I have this day written a third time.

Peking, April 3, 1874.

In reply to your Lordship's despatch of January 30, regarding the Woosung Bar, the matter has been pressed upon the Chinese Government for the last two years. I was given to understand that the necessary outlay was about to be sanctioned. Since 13th of February, besides verbal communications, I have written three despatches to the Prince, and this day inform him of your instructions now received.

DESPATCHES TO FORMOSA.

Despatch from the Tsung Li Yamen to the Government of Japan, on the subject of Formosa.

(Translation.)

26th day, 3rd month, (11th May.)

13th year of Tung Che.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, JAPAN.

SIR:

Since your country concluded a treaty with China, the obligation of mutual concord and goodwill have been fulfilled on both sides, and the sentiments of respect and friendship have been more and more cultivated towards each other. Last year, too, on the occasion of the mission of the Minister Soyeshima to China, we had very friendly consultations with him on several matters.

The same year, in the fifth month, Yanagiwara, an officer attached to the mission, and the interpreter Tei came to our office by special order of the Minister Soyeshima, to ask us questions about three points, the first of which was whether the island of Macao belonged to the jurisdiction of China or to that of Portugal; the second was whether Corea constituted an independent sovereignty or not; and the last related to the question of the proposal to despatch a mission to the savages of Formosa, for the purpose of inquiring into the murder of some Loo-Choo Islanders by them; and in this interview we gave him the accurate and true explanation of these points. Subsequently, it was again said on the part of the Minister Soyeshima, in the words of the interpreter Tei: first, that it being possible for Japan to trade with the island of Macao, she only desired beforehand to establish a basis for future negotiations, by ascertaining whether this island belonged to China or not; second that, as for the affair of Corea, Japan desired to have the intervention of China to settle the dispute; and, lastly, that the intention of Japan in regard to the Formosan savages in sending a mission to them was only to desire from them the good treatment of her people in the future, should they ever go to their district, and not in any way to make war upon them. This was a token of the good relations between China and Japan; all distrust, if any had existed, was at once cleared away. Afterwards, when, on the occasion of the Minister Soyeshima's taking leave of us, we, shaking hands, said that the two nations must always observe the provisions of the treaty, and forbear to intrude on each other's territory, he answered, that this was the very thing he most desired. Since the departure of the Minister Soyeshima there have elapsed a great number of days, but there has again been no question put to us concerning the above said three points, nor have we ever made any admissions that could modify the provisions of the treaty; and we thought there could be no reason to apprehend any disturbing causes arising between the two Governments. But, now, all the Foreign Ministers residing at Peking inform us that Japan is going to despatch an army to Formosa, to make war upon the savages of that island; and, besides, the newspapers, the intelligences from the sea coast, and the reports from our local officers, all inform us that, in the second month of the present year, a vessel-of-war belonging to your country anchored in the harbour of Amoy, demanding to make use of the drilling ground there for drilling her crew; and reporting that, to use the words of her commander, she came from Formosa and the Pescadores.

Formosa is an island lying far off amidst the sea, and we have never yet restrained the savages living there by any legislation, nor have we established any government over them, following in this a maxim mentioned in the *Rei Ri*: "Do not change the usages of a people, but allow them to keep their good ones." But the territories inhabited by these savages are truly within the jurisdiction of China; and this is also the case with several savage tribes inhabiting other remote provinces within the jurisdiction of China, and whom China permits to retain their own good customs. We hear now with astonishment that Japan intends to send an expeditionary corps to Formosa, but still we do not firmly believe that this is truly the case. If truly

so, why did you not consult with us beforehand about it? For what purpose is the vessel destined that now lies anchored in the harbor of Amoy?

Truly hoping that Your Excellency will reconsider and examine into this matter,

We have the honor to be,

Y. E.'s obedient servants,

(The signature of Prince Kung and nine other General Commissioners of the Foreign Affairs of China, Tsung-li Yamen).

The Chinese Mail has received from its correspondent at Foochow some important despatches in connection with the Formosan expedition;—amongst others, the précis of a communication sent by Executive Officers of the Chinese Privy Council to Shén Pao Chén, formerly Lieut-Governor of Kiangsi, now Superintendent of Foochow Arsenal, Li Hung Chang, Governor General of Chili, Man Yu, the General commanding in Fokien, Lee Chung Hi, Governor General of Kiangsoo and Kiangsi, and to Li Hion Nien, Governor General of Fokien and Chekiang. The substance of the despatch is as follows:—

A memorial was received on the 14th May alto. from the Tsungli Yamen, stating that some Japanese war vessels were anchoring off Amoy, and requesting that high officers might be appointed to make observation. The despatch continues: "Now when the Japanese Ambassador was here last year to ratify the treaties, nothing was said about the place of the Formosan aborigines. But now they have suddenly sent out an expedition to Fokien on the plea of borrowing a place to exercise their soldiers; in this however, their intentions are bad. According to a despatch received from the English Minister, it is clear that the Japanese intend to have something to do with the aborigines, and in this opinion we are confirmed by the report of the Superintendent of Trade of the North and South, who represents a similar state of things. As this affair will involve international questions, it is necessary that precautionary measures should be at once taken so as to prevent the breaking out of hostilities. Lee Hion Nien, in failing as yet to have made a report on a matter of this great importance, has caused us a deal of surprise.

The locality inhabited by the aborigines forms part of the Chinese territory; how then can the Japanese be allowed to have an eye to it? The real state of things there now must be minutely reported on, and proper means be devised with a view to being prepared for any emergency. Lee Hion Nien's duties being comparatively important, he cannot be suddenly withdrawn from his provincial capital. It is therefore commanded that Shén Pao Chén should take command of some vessels of war, and some soldiers, ostensibly on a tour of inspection, and proceed to Formosa, visiting the whole district where aborigines are, to make observations. He must not appear hostile either in word or in deed, but must carefully act according to the exigencies of the case. As to the selection of soldiers, he is to confer with General Man and Admiral Lo. As to the aborigines, let any existing disabilities against them be removed whenever possible, and let them be kindly treated and brought under control, so that they may be utilised to our benefit in the protection of our territory and in the prevention of any invasion from a foreign country. Shén is hereby commanded also to confer with General Man on all matters, according to the exigencies of circumstances, and to ask Imperial sanction before taking any steps.

The action of the Japanese war vessels after arrival at Fokien is to be carefully and truthfully reported by Lee Hion Nien, and Shén Pao Chén. Any general information must be made known from time to time to the Tsung-li Yamen by Lee Hion Nien and Li Tsung Hi for its consideration. A copy of the original communication (by the Tsung-li Yamen) is herewith forwarded for your information. This is confidentially and separately sent by express courier at the rate of 600 li a day. Respect this. Send a reply on receipt.

Public Meetings.

MEETING OF TREATY CONSULS.

Minutes of a Consuls Meeting, held at Shanghai on the 30th day of June, 1874.

Present: the Representatives of Austro-Hungary, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, and the United States.

Intimations were received from the Representatives of France, Japan, and Russia of their inability to attend the Meeting.

The following mentioned correspondence was laid upon the table.

1st.—A letter from the Municipal Council, dated June 3rd, acknowledging the receipt of the Taotai's quarterly commutation of Wharfage dues.

2nd.—A letter from the Chamber of Commerce, dated June 3rd, and Mr. Seward's reply, in regard to the Tsung-li Yamen's response to the Ministers at Peking, declining to dredge the Woosung Bar.

3rd.—A translation of a dispatch from the Taotai to the Governor-General, dated April 4th, 1872, reporting upon the question of dredging the Bar. This document has been lately procured from the Taotai by Mr. Medhurst.

4th.—A letter from the Municipal Council in regard to the Land Tax on the Yang-tse-poo Road, reporting that the Tipao has collected the same from the country people, and a copy of Mr. Seward's response to the Council, dated June 25th.

5th.—A copy of a letter from Mr. Seward to the Taotai, dated June 12th, and of the Taotai's response, dated June 14th, in regard to the conservation of the Harbor.

6th.—A note from M. Godeaux, dated June 15th, reporting the Taotai's response to an application made by M. Godeaux, on behalf of the Consular Body, as moved by the Municipal Council, that he should reconsider his refusal to pay a part of the cost of the Szechuen Road bridge. And in this connection a copy of Mr. Seward's letter to the Council, dated June 20th.

7th.—A letter from Mr. W. H. Carter dated 18th June, in regard to Proxy voting at Ratepayers' Meetings.

8th.—A copy of Mr. Seward's letter to the Taotai, dated June 19th, in regard to Sanitary Regulations for the port of Shanghai.

9th.—A letter from the Japanese Consul, dated June 20th, saying that his Minister has approved By-Law XXXIV. of the Land Regulations, and a copy of Mr. Seward's intimation thereupon to the Municipal Council.

10th.—A letter from Mr. Fergusson, Minister for the Netherlands, in regard to the proposed Lifeboat Institution, covering copy of a dispatch from the Tsung-li Yamen in regard to the same.

11th.—A letter from the Portuguese Consul, dated June 26th, transmitting a letter from Mr. Loureiro, of same date, in regard to the collection of Lekin taxes on Opium within the Foreign Settlements.

12th.—A letter from the Consul General for France, dated 27th June, covering the Minutes of an examination held by him into the circumstances of the riot of May 3rd.

13th.—A letter from Mr. Iveson, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the late Special Meeting of Ratepayers, to revise the Municipal Regulations, dated June 29th, inviting the Consuls to appoint a Consulting Committee, with whom the General Committee may confer as occasion may arise.

It was agreed that Mr. Medhurst, on behalf of the Consular Body, should address the Taotai in regard to his reports to the Governor-General upon the Woosung Bar, and the possibility of dredging it.

The suggestion contained in Mr. Seward's letter to the Council of June 25th, in regard to the tax on the Yangtse-poo Road, was approved, pending the response of the Council.

Mr. Seward reported that the Taotai has expressed himself favourable to the proposal of the Consular Body for the delineation of a Bund line on both sides of the river, and requested the Magistrate of the Mixed Court, and the Commissioner of Customs, to consult in regard to it. At Mr. Glover's suggestion, Mr. Medhurst and Mr. Seward had met Mr. Glover, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Viguier for consultation. The latter has undertaken to prepare, as a first measure, a chart of the river, tracing upon it lines already determined, and those which he is prepared to recommend. This chart will be submitted to the Consular Body in the course of about two months.

The matter of the requisition upon the Taotai for a part of the cost of the Szechuen Road bridge was left for consideration, after the further views of the Council shall have been communicated.

The matter of proxy voting at Ratepayers' Meetings was discussed, (the question being whether the Consuls shall approve of the amendment proposed by Mr. Carter, and adopted at the recent Special Meeting of Ratepayers), and postponed for further consideration.

The Sanitary or Quarantine Regulations, proposed last year, but not definitely settled then, were considered, and certain amendments agreed to, which will make them satisfactory to the Taotai. It is understood that the Regulations will apply, when formally notified, to all foreign vessels. Junks are left to be dealt with as may be necessary at the moment.

The letter from Mr. Fergusson was referred to Messrs. Medhurst and Annecke. The letter of Mr. de Carvalho, in regard to Mr. Loureiro's Opium matter, was considered, and it was decided that the case presents no features which require action on the part of the Consuls.

The Minutes of the examination held by M. Godeaux, in regard to the riot of the 3rd of May, were considered too voluminous to admit of examination by the Meeting, and it was decided that they should be circulated.

In this connection, the Meeting was of opinion that the Consuls could not, as a body, conveniently proceed for the collection of indemnities.

Messrs. Medhurst, Annecke, and Seward were appointed a Committee to consult with the Ratepayers' Committee, upon the revision of the Land Regulations.

Signed by

SCHLICK.

W. KESWICK,

Acting Danish Consul.

W. H. MEDHURST.

L. VIGNALE.

A. H. DE CARVALHO,

H. M. F. Consul.

F. B. FORBES,

S. & N. Consul-General.

GEORGE F. SEWARD,

U. S. Consul-General.

GODEAUX.

W. ANNECKE.

G. SHINAGAWA.

F. E. HEYDEN,

Acting Netherlands Consul.

J. E. REDING.

J. J. DE EMERANZA.

E. MOREL.

A Report addressed to H. E. Ho, Superintendent of Foreign Trade, by Shen, Taotai of Shanghai.

On the 26th of the 3rd Moon of the 11th year of Tuenchi, (3rd May, 1872), I had the honor to receive a reply from Your Excellency to a report which Tu, Taotai, now promoted, had made with reference to an application from the English Consul to have the Woosung Bar dredged, Y. E. remarked that having been

instructed by the Tsung-li Yamen to require the Customs Taotai and the local authorities to make a careful survey and report regarding the Woosung Bar, in order that the facts therein set out might form a basis for deliberation, it was necessary that a survey and report should be accordingly made, to enable you to reply to the Yamen.

On receipt of these instructions, I ordered Kao, an expectant Sub-Prefect, to proceed, in company with the Magistrate of Pao Shan, to the place, and make a careful survey and report truthfully whether this dredging was feasible or not.

On the 24th of the 5th moon, I received the report of these Officers to the following effect:—

"In obedience to your instructions, we proceeded to Woosung, and having hired a boat, we examined the place on all sides, and find that a sand bank runs across the river just inside the month, in an oblique direction from the French coal godowns southwards to the Linchia Granary, a length of about 4 or 5 li, but the river here being very wide, we had no means of measuring the distances, and the sand bank being under water, we could only make a guess at its extent. The country people and boat people of the place being examined, all stated that the character of this sand bank has for a long time been exceedingly changeable, at one time collecting, at another time disappearing, now on the East, now on the West, sometimes high, sometimes low, sometimes large, and sometimes small, so that it has got the name of "spirit sand." But, fortunately, wherever the bank grows up there is sure to be by the side of it a large opening sufficient to allow large vessels to pass through; if one does not know this opening, and by mistake gets upon the sand with a falling tide, he may easily find himself in a difficulty. This is the true state of affairs as regards the Bar.

"As regards the depth of water, that also is uncertain. It depends, for instance, upon whether it is high or low water, whether it is spring or neap tides, whether it is the 3rd or 4th of the Moon, and also upon the state of the wind and tide combined. A Westerly wind at low tide gives an extreme shallowness of water, and an Easterly wind with the flood tide gives an extreme height. Thus, when we sounded the depth on the 11th, a day or two ago, at slack water (low water) and with little wind, we found throughout from 2 chang 3 or 4 feet to 2 chang 7 or 8 feet of water (on the Bar), but in the 6th or 7th Moon for instance, when the Yangtze is flooded, the depth is greater. This is the true state of matters as regards the water on the Bar. After full examination and repeated deliberations, we find that deepening is quite impracticable.

"Further, the waves are so large, and the body of water so great, that not only would any efforts by Chinese be unavailing, but even if foreign machines were used for dredging, the sand would fill up again as fast as it was removed. It would be, as Mr. Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, says, 'merely throwing money in the dirt.'

"Having thus made an examination, we now, as in duty bound, make this joint report of the facts."

A map showing the position of the Bar was appended to the report.

With regard to the above, I have to remark that the report of these officers clearly shows that the sand bank appears and disappears at uncertain intervals; that the depth of water is inconstant, varying with the tides; that machinery, whether foreign or Chinese, would be ineffectual; and that there is no means of dredging the Bar, but that all that is necessary is a knowledge of the opening through which large vessels can pass without obstacle from shallowness. It is accordingly my duty to prepare this report, which I trust Y. E. will transmit to the Tsung-li Yamen, in order that they may deliberate thereon, and issue instructions for your guidance. Thus will the public interest be promoted.

Tuenchi, 11th year 2nd* moon 28th day, (April 11th, 1872).

Translated by G. JAMIESON.

* Probably a mistake for 5th moon.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1874.

TO GEO. F. SEWARD, Esq.,
*Consul-General of the United States,
Senior Consul, Shanghai.*

SIR,—The Mixed Court having referred a case of Opium seizure, in which I am

interested, and which was effected on the plea of attempt to evade the payment of the *li-kin* tax thereon, to the next Meeting of the Foreign Consular Body for their consideration and decision, I respectfully beg leave to submit to you the facts connected with that case, as they actually occurred.

Towards 9 o'clock P.M. on the 21st instant, I was informed by one of my native *employés* that runners of the Opium *li-kin* Guild, which farms the right of levying the *li-kin* tax upon Opium from the Taotai of Shanghai, had, in the Canton Road, within the Foreign Settlements North of the Yang-king-pang, arrested one of my native servants, A-Tung, who, by my orders, was carrying a ball of Opium, my property, and on which the full amount of duties, lawfully leviable upon it, had been paid at the Foreign Maritime Customs' Office, to one of my shops within the Foreign Settlements. He was arrested and searched on the mere suspicion of *illicitly* carrying Opium, and, though a certificate was found in his possession stating that the Opium, carried by the bearer, was my property, taken to the Municipal Central Police Station, and there detained.

The ball of Opium, in the charge of my servant, was cut into two, wrapped in paper, and carried by him in the inside pockets of his coat. This is done chiefly with the view of avoiding annoyance and delay from the numerous runners, whom the Guild referred to send out, and who beleaguer the Foreign Settlements in every direction.

Most of the preceding details I learned at the Central Police Station, to which I at once applied for the release of my servant and the delivery of my Opium. The European Constable, No. 23, at the time in charge of the Station, refused compliance of my request; whereupon I went in search of one of his superiors. Having met the Inspector, Mr. Fowler, who accompanied me to the Station, I repeated my demand. Mr. Fowler, released my servant on my engaging to produce him before the Mixed Court on the next day; but declined to give up the Opium, stating that he had no authority to do so.

Later in the evening, I saw also the Acting Superintendent, Mr. Stripling, and related to him what had occurred. He expressed the view that Mr. Fowler should have released my servant no more than the Opium, and that, in giving up the former, he had acted on his own responsibility; it being *contrary to the orders of the Mixed Court* for the Municipal Police to accept from Foreigners bail for Chinese.

On the next day, the 22nd instant, I appeared before the Mixed Court with my servant; the seized Opium having been taken there, I presume, by the Municipal Police. I applied, in order to gain time to secure legal advice, for a remand; which was granted.

On the following day, the 23rd instant, the case came on for hearing before Chên, the Chinese Magistrate, and Dr. M. T. Yates, U.S. Assessor. I was accompanied by Mr. Robinson, the advocate, as my professional adviser, who formally claimed the judicial release of my servant and the restoration of my property. Finally, however, it was proposed by Mr. Yates, and approved by the Magistrate, that the matter should be referred to the Consular Body, and that the decision of the Mixed Court should be held over until after their next Meeting, at which the question of how far and under what restrictions the payment of native imposts shall be permitted to be enforced within the boundaries of the Foreign Settlements, might receive due consideration at the hands of the Consular Body. In the meantime, the Court accepted native bail for the appearance of my servant on his being summoned to receive the Magistrate's judgment; but retained the Opium.

In the course of the discussion, to which the case gave rise in Court, several not unimportant points were elicited. Thus, Dr. Yates stated that the Chinese claim the right to tax Opium (and any other merchandise), not having as yet paid the local dues and *li-kin*, wherever they may find it, in the hands of a Chinaman, within as well as beyond the limits of the Foreign Settlements. Such a claim appeared to me untenable. It is distinctly stated in Rule V of the *Trade Rules*, appended to the Treaty of Tientsin:—Opium will henceforth pay thirty taels per picul import duty. The importer will sell it *only at the port*. It will be carried into the interior

by Chinese only, and *only as Chinese property*; the Foreign trader will not be allowed to accompany it." Further, Art. XIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin itself reads thus:—"The Chinese Government will place no restriction whatever upon the employment, by British subjects, of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity." From this it follows clearly in virtue of the so-called "favored nations clause," that the foreign merchant has an indubitable right to trade in Opium, provided he has paid the tariff import duty upon it, and to carry it, or have it carried by natives, from any place to any other place at the port, without molestation, and *so long as it remains Foreign property*, without its being liable to any additional taxation whatever. "The port" might, so far as Shanghai is concerned, not unreasonably be taken to include the Chinese City; but that "the interior" of China, as contrasted with "the port" of Shanghai, cannot possibly be understood to include the Foreign Settlements, they being included in "the port," is obvious. Hence, the Chinese would appear to have no right of interfering with the trade of foreign merchants in Opium, or subjecting the article, having once paid the tariff import-duty, to *li-kin* or any other local taxation, so long as the Opium remains foreign property, and is not carried beyond the limits of the Foreign Settlements.

When Dr. Yates, therefore, expressed the opinion that, regarding Opium as an outlawed commodity, the Consuls would probably have nothing to do with it, he can hardly, at the moment, have had the clear Treaty-provisions concerning Opium present to his mind; and I, on the contrary, entertain the confident expectation that the Consular Body will view the subject in the light of those provisions.

Much stress was laid by the Chinese Magistrate on the Opium having been found, as he expressed himself, "concealed about the person of my servant," and by way of illustrating the force of his argument, he took a paper from Mr. Robinson, put it up his capacious sleeve, and asked, if he were thus found with it, whether the natural presumption would not be that he had intended to steal the paper? The Magistrate overlooked that the Opium, carried by my servant, was my own property; while the paper, which he—the Magistrate—took, without leave, from Mr. Robinson, was the property of that gentleman. I have already explained, that the principal object in Opium being carried as it is within the Foreign Settlements, is to avoid the importunities of a herd of hungry runners who mostly live upon the confiscation of the drug. They are not officials of the Chinese Government, but the hired servants of an association of native tradesmen, who, as has been previously remarked, *farm* the right to levy the *li-kin* tax from the Taotai. Such a system may suit a semi-barbarous nation; but, in my humble opinion, its application is hardly admissible in our Foreign Settlements. As an illustration of the annoyances, to which it subjects foreign merchants, I may be permitted to recall to your recollection the case of the Messrs. Remé, in which a piece of habit-cloth, their property, was forcibly taken from one of their native servants, who was carrying it by their orders to another part of the Settlement. It was finally restored to them; but not until they had brought the case before the Mixed Court, and put up with all the inconvenience and loss of time attending the proceedings.

In relation to this point, the Chinese Magistrate wished me to inform him of the name of the purchaser, to whom my Opium was being sent. I declined to do so, *firstly*, because it is contrary to every commercial maxim and destructive of individual trade-connections, to disclose the details of one's business; and, *secondly*, because, if such inquisitorial powers were once conceded to any Chinese Authority, there would, owing to the well-known native custom of "squeezing," be soon put an end to all intercourse between European and Chinese merchants.

Another point to which I would beg leave to invite your attention, is the part taken by the Municipal Police in this matter. To judge from that part, and the declaration of the Acting Superintendent, Mr. Stripling, that the Police had kept within their instructions, although he declined to state what those instructions are, the force must be concluded to be in the service and under the orders of the Mixed Court, quite as much as in the service and under the orders

of the Municipal Council. This would, it appears to me, not only be an anomalous, but a false position, calculated to subject the action of the Municipal Police, more especially in confiscation-cases, to grave misconstructions, and tending to materially lessen the efficiency of the force. The statement of the Acting Superintendent, Mr. Stripling, to the effect that my servant was detained on a charge of attempting to smuggle, preferred against him by an officer of the Chinese Government, is incorrect, inasmuch as my servant was arrested and searched on the mere suspicion of carrying Opium *illicitly*, not by "an officer of the Chinese Government," but by the hired native runner of a Shanghai Guild; and, on the charge of such a person, was, despite of my written authority in his possession, not merely taken into custody, but released only on bail and prosecuted, while my property, entrusted to him, was detained by the Municipal Police: my legal adviser asking in vain by whose authority and by what right they thus acted.

Lastly, I would call your attention to the fact that, according to Rule XIII. of the official Regulations of the Mixed Court now in force, the Chinese Magistrate, presiding over that Court, is precluded from "taking any part in the levy or collection, within the Foreign Quarter, of any tax, charge, or contribution for the use of the Chinese Government;" and that "if the said officer commits a breach of this Rule or acts in excess of his powers, the Consuls of the Treaty Powers may demand his dismissal." The Rule reads literally as follows:—

"The said officer shall not be authorised to 'take any part in the levy or collection within the Foreign Quarter of any tax, charge, or contribution for the use of the Chinese Government. If the said officer commits a breach of this Rule, or acts in excess of his powers, or does not discharge his duties efficiently, the Consuls of the Treaty Powers may demand his dismissal.'"

Apologising for the length to which this communication extends, and earnestly recommending my case, in so far as you may be able to take cognizance of it, to your favourable consideration, and that of the Consular Body at large, I have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your humble and obedient servant,
(Signed) P. LOUREIRO.

Shanghai, 18th June, 1874.

To G. F. SEWARD, Esq.,
Senior Consul.

DEAR SIR,—The unanimity with which my Resolutions against Proxy Voting were carried at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers, rendered unnecessary the arguments with which I was prepared to support them in case of opposition. As, however, the subject has still to be considered by the Treaty Consuls, it has occurred to me that it may be well to lay before that body some of the grounds on which Proxy Voting is so distasteful to the large majority of Ratepayers.

What has experience taught us as to the working of the system? At every Meeting a combination of two or three holders of proxies has had the power of controlling questions of great public importance. I need only refer to the painful scene in the small room of the Masonic Building last year, when the Bunding of the North Bank of the Soochow Creek was carried by Proxies held by a few, against a majority of about five-sixths of the Ratepayers then present. The same two or three gentlemen held the power of carrying the proposal for a Tramway on the Bund, and would probably have done so, had not the good taste of Mr. Johnson induced the Tramway party to withdraw their resolution, in view of the strongly-expressed opposition to it.

I am far from maintaining that the majority of people present at a meeting are always correct in their views of public questions—indeed, history teaches us that a minority is more often right; but so long as we continue to govern ourselves in Municipal matters, I think it is undeniable that we should not be entirely at the mercy of anyone who chooses to collect Proxies from persons too idle or too indifferent to Municipal matters to attend one or two meetings a year.

Again, the tendency of Proxy Voting is to make every resolution a party question. It will be remembered that, in 1871, Mr. Dixwell

held 55 Proxies, and the same system has continued since, so that even last month the then Chairman of the Municipal Council considered it his duty to collect Proxies—not with a view of carrying any particular motion, but for the protection of the interests of the public against the possible action of a gentleman who came to the meeting with 34 votes in his pocket, but whose intentions were not previously known to the general public. There is no one in the Settlement in whose hands the community would see Proxies with more confidence than Mr. Fearon; yet I may instance his vote on Mr. Kidner's amendment to the Budget (for the differential taxation of Chinese on either side of Homan Road) as one powerful argument against the system. He cast 26 votes in favour of that resolution—had he cast them against it, my argument would be the same; yet it is perfectly certain that he had no instructions from at least twenty of the individuals who were thus made to vote on the point at issue. His Proxies were asked for officially, without explanation how they would be used, and I think it is a fair inference that had the twenty-five Ratepayers been present, their opinions would in all likelihood have been divided, and their votes have nearly neutralized each other. Very certainly they would not have been all cast as Mr. Fearon, in the exercise of his opinion, did cast them. I must again explain that I am only bringing forward this case as an argument against a vicious system, and not at all in a spirit of complaint against Mr. Fearon.

Another subject is the wilful misuse of Proxies. I know of two gentlemen who refused to give their Proxies to anyone last month, upon the grounds that in 1873 the votes were not used for the purpose for which they were given, but were used in the support of measures disapproved of by the givers of the Proxies.

As an argument in favour of Proxy-voting, a case was reported to me of a gentleman of very high character, and one who has always taken great interest in public affairs, who was prevented by business of importance from attending the meeting last month. While admitting that this is a hard case, I am quite unable to think of any modification of my resolution that would meet the difficulty. In the case of severe illness, probably a doctor's certificate might admit a Proxy; but where are we to find a doctor to certify that a man is too busy to attend a Meeting or Ratepayers? Any relaxation of rule in this way would be manifestly impracticable; if it were too hot, or rainy, a Ratepayer would only have to conjure up business of importance to enable him to give away his Proxy. I do not pretend that to abolish Proxies will not be to deprive of the power of voting some Ratepayers who take an interest in, and would wish to influence, our debates, but who will be unavoidably debarred from attending meetings. But I do maintain that the hardship thus entailed will be an immeasurably less evil than the late practice of allowing the presence of scores of dummy and indifferent voters.

To take, lastly, the legal view of the case. One of the chief things to do in considering the construction of a written sentence is, to try to understand the intention of the writers. Now, the framers of Land Regulation IX. were, in 1865-69, all Land-owners, or representatives of Land-owners, and their intentions were, in giving Household votes at public meetings, undoubtedly to restrict the franchise by making it obligatory for Ratepayers other than Land-renters to be personally present at all public meetings. I regret to say that, in the published records of the meetings of Land-renters held in 1866, the discussions are very imperfectly reported, so much so, that I am obliged to fall back upon my memory in making the above assertions; but I appeal to many here now, who were present at those meetings, for a confirmation of my views on the subject.

And now, Sir, I must ask you to refer to the Land Regulations. I find that in Articles IX. and XV, pages 16 and 20, occurs the only use of the words "Owners of Land," throughout the Regulations. Elsewhere are the words "Ratepayers," "Land-renters," and "Renters of Land," and I inquire, Why this isolated insertion of the words "Owners of Land" in the two important Regulations controlling public meetings? The answer is evident. This peculiar phraseology is here intended to exempt these Regulations from Article XXIX., page 27, which reads:—

"That the words 'Renters of Land' and

'Ratepayers,' wherever they occur in the foregoing Regulations, shall, where not otherwise indicated by the connection in which they occur, be taken to mean Electors entitled to vote according to the terms of Art. XIX."

And, as though to add peculiar force to this argument, the words in Article XXIX: "Renters of Land and Ratepayers" are, you will observe, contained within inverted commas, as though to confirm the opinion that these words only and no others were intended to be convertible terms, and to mean Electors entitled to vote under Article XIX.

Turning to Article XVIII, and taking it in connection with Article XIX, the latter being in point of fact merely a definition of qualifications for the rights mentioned in the former, we find that not only Ratepayers, but even Land-renters must be personally present at the election of Councillors. (This regulation in its present form was carried by Messrs. Hogg & Keswick against the wishes of the Land-renters present at the meeting of 1866 or 1867, these two gentlemen producing 51 proxies in a total of 71 votes, for the article as it stands.) It is evident that Messrs. Hogg & Keswick wished to prevent absentees from controlling the election of the Council. And the studious omission of any mention of Proxies in Article XIX, taken in connection with the foot-note on page 22, and after the especial mention of Proxies in Articles IX. and XV., plainly indicate that the intention of the framers of our Constitution was to exclude the Proxies of Ratepayers actually present in Shanghai.

At the meeting of Consuls on 8th December, 1871, they gave precedent as their reason for non-interference with the then existing system of voting, preferring to construe an apparent doubt in the wording of new Regulations, according to the practice under the old. But, Sir, this argument falls to the ground when we remember that, previous to 1870, no Ratepayer—*quid* his position as a Householder—had any political rights in this Settlement. These were formerly vested in Land-renters only, and thus, practically, the Consuls adopted the accidental practice of one year (1870) as a precedent for future voting. A precedent of one occurrence only, should hardly be used in such a case, in face of the plain wording of the Land Regulations.

I have ventured, as the author of the resolution, to lay these remarks before you, in the hope of convincing the treaty Consuls not only of the strong feeling which exists in the community against proxy voting, and of the inherent evil of the practice; but also that the admission of proxies of other than absentee Ratepayers was not contemplated by the new Regulations, and that the alteration in article XIX. voted by the Ratepayers, while a decided expression of opinion, is really a definition of an existing law rather than a requirement for a new one.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. CARTER.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETING.

22nd June, 1874.

Present:—Messrs. J. G. Pardon (Chairman), A. T. Carmichael, G. J. W. Cowie, F. E. Heyden, W. Kidner, F. W. Le-marchand, R. Mackenzie, S. D. Webb, A. G. Wood, and the Secretary.

Chinese Authorities contributing towards Bridges.—A despatch from the Senior Consul (G. F. Seward, Esq., U. S. Consul-General,) is read, stating that in the matter of the Szechuen Road Bridge, H. E. the Taotai declined to contribute one-third share towards its cost. It is therefore decided to address the Consular Body, putting forth the grounds upon which the Municipality consider the Chinese Government should continue to contribute towards the building of, and repairs to, Bridges within and outside the limits of the Settlement.

A proposition by a member to commute the license fee charged for nightly theatrical performances, is not carried.

Reports from Heads of Departments are read.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR JUNE, 1874.

Staff.—Accountant.—The Committee recommend that Mr. J. A. Pond's agreement be renewed on expiry (1st February next)—details being considered later on.

Appropriations.—The Committee also recommend that the payment of the following sums be sanctioned:—

For Om. 4f. 0l. 9h. of land purchased from Messrs. Birley Worthington & Co., for the widening of the Nankin Road—at Tls. 5,000 a mow	Tls. 2,045
Contribution to General Hospital for current Municipal year, as authorized by the Ratepayers.....	Tls. 2,000
For office trap for Engineer	Tls. 80
	Tls. 4,125

Local Post Office.—An offer has been received to take the room over the Local Post Office for the remainder of the Council's lease, but it was too low to be entertained.

Taxation of British Post Office.—The following letter has been under the consideration of the Committee. They are not disposed to recommend the application being granted, as they are of opinion that the postage paid by the Community is adequate to cover the expenses referred to in the communication under notice:—

POST-OFFICE, SHANGHAI, 12th June, 1874.

Sir,—It being necessary in framing the Estimates of Expenditure of the General Post Office, Hongkong, for next year, to provide for the payment of any taxes which may be imposed upon the new Post Office, now building in Peking Road for this Department, I beg to request information as to whether the building will be taxed by the Council; or whether, in view of the advantages the Shanghai Community derive from having their mails—by both French and English Packets—sorted in the Hongkong Post Office, and made ready for immediate delivery on arrival at Shanghai, entailing labour and expense on this Department, the new building will, as was at one time the case, be free from Local Taxes.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.)

J. P. MARTIN,

Postmaster.

E. B. SOUVER, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

Assessments.—Valuations have been placed for purposes of taxation on various new buildings in the Settlement.

Dues on Merchandise.—Amount received—

For April this year	Tls. 7,184.81
„ May „	7,076.29

Against corresponding period last year:—

April	Tls. 6,895.45
May	5,795.49

Cash Balance.—On evening of 30th was—

In Comptrolere's hands.....	Tls. 3,830.97
„ Bank current Account.....	12,985.39
„ „ Trust Funds	15,000.00

Tls. 31,816.36

REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS' COMMITTEE, for June, 1874.

Bridge across Yang-king-pang.—With regard to the refusal of H. E. the Taotai to pay the usual proportion of cost of Bridges over Yang-king-pang, your Committee are drawing up a memorandum showing the reasons which seem good to them, that the Chinese Authorities should be called upon to pay the usual proportion of cost of Bridges, and will submit it to the Consuls, to take such action as their discretion may prompt.

Iron Bridge—Yang-king-pang.—Estimates have been sent for, for an iron bridge to span the Yang-king-pang Creek on the Bund. The Company applied to, the Committee understand, were contractors for the Vienna Exhibition.

Contract Work.—The Committee are endeavouring to ascertain the practicability of having the metalling of Roads done by contract. The result will be reported in due course.

Telegraph Line.—Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have been granted permission to erect a telegraphic line from their office in the Szechuen Road to the Yang-king-pang.

The Telegraph Regulations drawn up in 1870, are being revised.

Harbour Wharf.—As arranged in 1872, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have removed their wooden godown, to admit of the completion of the Hongkew Creek Bunding and the formation of a public road of 40 feet by the waterside.

"We are now intending to march against the Boutan tribe on the 2nd or 3rd day of next month; and think we can quickly subdue them."

"On the 22nd instant, two Chinese men-of-war and one English gunboat arrived in harbour. We held a conference with them on the 23rd, and they subsequently left the harbour together, firing a salute as they did so."

SAIGO.

26th May, 1874.

The subjoined translations from the Yedo papers will be read with interest. The first is from the *Nissin Shinjishi*, of May 14th:—

"The following is contained in a telegram received by Okuma, Minister of Finance, at 4.40 p.m. on the 7th instant, from the Nagasaki branch of the Department for Formosan affairs:

"Since the 1st of the present month our troops have, in three bodies, attacked Mótan (or the Boutans). On the 3rd, we massacred the wild savages called Kutsuinai as far as Mótan, and then retired, having left camps in two places. Almost all the wild savages of the southern part of the island have made their submission, and the half-civilized tribes south of Fuko are on very friendly terms with us; our victory is complete, and it is desirable that our Minister Yanagiwara, should now conduct his negotiations strongly with the Chinese Government. An officer will be sent by this department, to Yanagiwara, with full information. It is desirable that he should hold his hand till then. We shall communicate with him at once."

The second telegram is dated the 15th June, and is from the *Tokiô Nichi-nichi Shimbun*:—

"The letter which lately came from the Tsungli Yamen at Peking to the Foreign Office is said to state distinctly that one of the subjects discussed by the Ambassador Soyeyima last year, when he went to China, was the Formosa question, and that it was replied that the place in question was an uncivilized region beyond their influence, and independent, to which their authority did not extend, and therefore, that if Japan sent men direct to punish its offences, the Chinese Court would not offer any objection. This must dispel completely the confused rumours that have been lying about of late, and its truth cannot be doubted."

Regarding this despatch, of which Mr. E. McKean was said to have been the bearer, the *Japan Mail*, on the other hand, says that though "the contents have been guarded with special jealousy, there is reason to think it contains some very plain expressions, and tells the Japanese that aggression on Chinese territory—and every foot of Formosa is claimed as such—cannot be permitted, and that the Japanese forces must retire."

The *Nichi-nichi Shimbun* also publishes a list of the names of those killed and wounded at Formosa. It seems that five have been killed, and twelve wounded.

A correspondent of the *Nagasaki Rising Sun*, thus describes the landing, and first march, of the Japanese army into the enemy's territory:—

"When the expedition first landed at Liangkang it was received in a friendly manner by the natives, who sold some thousand of acres of land for the purpose of erecting our camp on. The village we attacked shortly after our arrival contained somewhere about 70 savages, 30 of whom fell under the fire of our troops, and amongst that number the head of the tribe. The chief's son was wounded, and died from the effects some days afterwards. Orders were given on the last day of May to prepare for marching against the tribe called Boutans, who inhabit the mountains, and on the following morning at 7 o'clock three regiments left Fuko, the northern part of our camp, taking with them a mortar. At 10 o'clock three regiments, infantry and artillery, started from Sekinrou, and at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon three other regiments also marched on the track of the others; and at 6

o'clock on the morning of the second two regiments marched from Chikuska, which is the south-eastern part of our camp, taking with them some field-pieces. Orders were given for the various regiments starting from the three different points, to meet at a given spot on the night of the second or morning of the third of June. The weather during the first day's march was exceedingly unpropitious, for the rain descended in torrents. So great was the rainfall that the rivers were flooded, and fording the streams was very dangerous. The difficulty did not deter our commanders from marching. At one of the rivers, three of our men were carried away by the force of the current. Two were rescued, the other unfortunate was drowned. The task of carrying over the provisions, ammunition and guns, was hard and hazardous, but after great trouble all were safely landed on the other side of the stream. We were now approaching the region where the fierce tribes of Boutans and Cuscus inhabit. These tribes subsist chiefly on the flesh of wild animals, sweet potatoes, and millet which they produce by cultivation. We found the country very difficult to traverse, it being so very rough and mountainous, nevertheless the troops persevered and at night succeeded in reaching the top of a mountain. Pigs and buffalo and sweet potatoes were numerous; numbers of the former were shot, and large quantities of the potatoes unearthed.

The following day our march was continued through the mountains. Some skirmishing took place with the natives, who were concealed from view by bushes and rocks, from behind which they fired upon us. Three or four of our men were killed and a few wounded. The natives retreated before us as we advanced; in fact we met no multitude to offer us resistance. The Boutan territory was reached, and all the villages were found to be deserted. Our men set fire to these, and captured a native girl about eleven years of age.

I append a list of the different tribes we have come across, as near as I can recollect, with their respective numbers, names of chiefs, &c., which may prove acceptable to your readers:—

TABLE OF TRIBES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR POWER.

Name of Tribe.	No.	Name of Chief.	General Character.
Boutans	250	Arook	Extremely fierce
Sabarie	220	Isa	Friendly disposed
Cuscus	190	Isunemot	Wicked & barbarous
Mantits	175	Cartoy	Friendly
Kachirai	165	Foorui	Peacefully inclined
Pattotimpy	160	Ahou	—
Pakarot	155	—	—
Shaporit	142	—	—
Osuant	130	—	—
Ropot	126	Mamot	—
Chinakia	120	—	—
Lianruan	114	Pinary	Friendly
Bica	90	Singo	Friendly
Putgekin	86	—	Savage
Turasock	74	Tobutock	Friendly
Kanton	60	Asam	Friendly
Teekisha	52	Senrin	Wicked
Kowarts	50	Puararin	do.

On the 18th ult., the steamship *Undine*, arrived at Nagasaki from Formosa with a number of sick soldiers. One of the number, an officer, died during the passage, and the vessel came into port with her flag flying half-mast high. The Captain reports things quiet when he left, and cannot tell whether any fighting is going on or not, as the officials don't seem inclined to inform Europeans on the subject. The Chinese are apparently satisfied with the state of affairs. Only one Chinese gunboat was there when the *Undine* left. Fish is plentiful, and also buffalo flesh, the latter being scarcely fit for consumption.—The *Sailio-maru* arrived from Formosa on the 15th, bringing a number of wounded and sick men,—7 wounded and 21 on the sick list. She also brought a Formosan girl, captured by the troops on their march through the mountains. The girl is apparently about eleven years of age, with deeply set eyes, one of which is blind. Her nose is flat and cheekbones high, and her general appearance has a closer resemblance to the natives of the South Seas than to the Chinese. Her place of confinement has

been the Custom House at Nagasaki, where she has been honored with visitors hailing from various climes. She was sent to Tokio in a Japanese steamer. She was kindly treated, and toys placed at her disposal, and she seemed apparently contented with the turn the wheel of fortune of war has taken in her young life. An old woman was also captured at the same time, but proved too slippery to hold, as she made a bolt of it and got clean away.

The *Foochow Herald* of the 18th June says:—

"H. E. Shen Pao Chen has taken his departure for Formosa. As mentioned in our last issue, H. E. is empowered by the Peking Government to negotiate at the Japanese headquarters for the withdrawal of the invading force, and if necessary to resort to arms in order to expel the invaders. We are given to understand that a large body of men—armed with matchlocks, spears, and old muskets, are en route to Taiwan Fu. The superior discipline and armament of the Japanese are unquestionable, but their force is too small, we think, to ensure any solid victory in the event of their coming into collision with the Chinese troops."

The same paper of the 25th gives news from Takao via Amoy to the 21st instant. The Chinese officials are endeavouring to form an alliance with the savages; meanwhile the Japanese are doing their utmost to secure a firm footing on the island, and are employing half-castes to construct huts, &c., for their troops. The Japanese encampment is placarded with notices in conspicuous Chinese characters, informing the people that they are on Japanese territory and inviting their friendship. The Mandarins are assuming a more hostile attitude, and threaten the invaders with condign punishment if they do not immediately withdraw their forces.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT HONGKONG.

The Hongkong papers unite in describing the phenomenon which visited the colony on the morning of the 23rd ult., as having been an unmistakable shock of earthquake. The first impression caused by it was that the gunpowder stored at Stonecutter's Island had exploded, or that a steam-boiler had burst. The rumbling and trembling of the earth lasted fully fifteen seconds, bringing down cornices in houses on the Praya, while at the Hongkong Fire Insurance station the engine ran out of the house on to the Praya. At the Police Court there was a loud noise as if heavy weights were being drawn across the floor. Bells in private houses were rung, and so great was the oscillation, that the large bell at the Central Fire Station boomed twice, while in the Police compound the earth was observed to roll as a wave, causing much alarm. The harbour was much disturbed, and several sampans were capsized, while masses of jelly-fish rose to the surface, disappearing again when the shock had passed. The Chinese population showed great fear, and rushed from their houses into the streets. Two small Chinese houses in the Hollywood-road were thrown down, and the occupants buried in the ruins. They were fortunately rescued with little injury beyond bruises. At the Joss-house some workmen were engaged in hanging a large ornamental glass candelabra, when, without any cause or notice, they suddenly found themselves prostrate before the two dragons which guard the entrance, while the candelabra lay smashed into a thousand pieces. The men got up, and ran into the building, where they prostrated themselves before the joss figures, yelling at the top of their voices. In a few minutes the joss-house was filled with a frightened crowd of devotees, who were praying to the idols to ward off the anger of the Genius of Fungshuey. Mothers placed their babes on the altars and bowed to Joss; while many others were heard lamenting this visitation of the

"Tea-long," or "Earth Dragon," to whose movement in changing his position beneath the surface, they attribute the shaking and rumbling noises of an earthquake.

THE AUDIENCE.

We reprint below for our readers' amusement, the various extracts referred to in the article in our Editorial Selections.

"Some few weeks ago the *Echo* drew attention to an absurd report, which was said to have been derived from Chinese sources, of the ceremony at the audience granted to the foreign Ministers at Peking, in which Mr. Wade was represented as having been overcome with fear and trepidation on entering the presence of the Son of Heaven. The account was absurd in the extreme, and was universally recognized as a squib, except by a writer in the columns of a weekly contemporary, who gravely undertook the task of showing, by reference to the whole of his previous career how very unlikely it was that Mr. Wade should give way to the weakness imputed to him. It now turns out that the imaginary narrative first appeared in the columns of *Puck*, a comic paper published at Shanghai; that it was translated into Chinese by some native wag, who palmed it off on his countrymen as a truthful account of the behaviour of the English barbarian on this occasion; and that some inquiring foreigner, ignorant of the source from whence it came, re-translated it into English, and held it up as another instance of the way in which the Chinese pamphleteers were attempting to undermine our influence in China by covering our Minister with contempt!"—*Athenaeum*.

The last number of the *Academy* contains a reference to and contradiction of a curious story which has found its way from a Chinese journal into the English newspapers. The story relates to a remarkable, and to say the truth incredible, scene which was said to have taken place at the reception of the European ambassadors by the Emperor of China. Foremost among the twelve envoys, the account states, was the representative of Great Britain.

"When he had read a few sentences of his credentials, he began to tremble from head to foot, and was incapable of completing the perusal. The Emperor asked, 'Is the prince of your country well?' but he could utter no reply. The Emperor again asked, 'You have besought permission to see me time and time again—what is it you have to say to me?' But again he was unable to answer. The next proceeding was to hand in the credentials; but in doing this he fell down on the ground time after time, and not a syllable could he articulate. Upon this Prince Khun laughed loud at him before the entire Court, exclaiming, 'Chicken-feather!' and gave orders to have him assisted down the steps. He was unable to move of his own accord, and sat down on the floor perspiring and panting for breath."

The correspondent of the *Academy* observes with some justice that "this statement is so absurd as to be hardly worthy of notice," and feels justified from personal intimate knowledge of our envoy, Mr. Wade, "in emphatically contradicting the whole story." Mr. Wade, who, he says, was made Companion of the Bath for his services during the last war, is the last person to be likely to "tremble from head to foot" before the youthful Emperor of China; and if he were not, Prince Khun, or more correctly Kung, is, we are assured, far too well-bred a man to have remarked, "Chicken-feather!" As to Mr. Wade being at a loss for words, "his linguistic attainments are of the highest order, and there can be no doubt that he is a far abler Chinese scholar than the Emperor of China himself." The *canard*, however, is a very instructive one, as showing the peculiar development of the art of sensational reporting when transplanted to an Oriental country. The picture of Mr. Wade "falling to the ground time after time," and "perspiring and panting for breath" is probably only the Chinese counterpart of those little touches of colouring with which the "graphic reporter" in that country is wont to embellish the subjects of his pictorial descriptions.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

At Peking, since His Majesty's assumption of power, rain and sunshine have succeeded each other in due season, and the public mind has been tranquilly at rest. As regards the audience of the foreign envoys, (各國使臣觀見), what they wanted at first was

to be carried in sedan chairs within the great gate of the Palace, (*T'ai-ho Mew*), and to enter the reception-hall wearing their swords. They demanded that the Emperor should descend from his throne and, with his own hands, receive their letters of credence; but upon this the Grand Secretary, Wen-hsiang, smashing his tea-cup into fragments, sternly opposed the idea, and thus it came to be agreed that the audience should take place at the Tszai-kuang Ko on the 6th day of the 6th moon. The ceremonies were rehearsed on the preceding day at the Tsung-li Yamén. This was done in an informal way, amid chatting and laughter, and no particular attention was paid to the matter. On the day itself the entire brigade of Guards was on duty at the West Park Gate, in bright array and with drawn swords. The French, American, British, Russian, Prussian, and Austrian representatives—in all 12 persons from six different countries—were permitted to wear their swords, and were introduced by heads of department from the Tsung-li Yamén within the gateway of the Park. As they passed each entrance in succession, the gate was locked. On reaching the foot of the dais, the high functionaries of the Tsung-li Yamén led them up the steps. His Majesty having ascended the Throne, the envoys were led to the space at its foot, where they performed the ceremony of inclining the body. They did not kneel. By the side of the steps there was placed a yellow table, and the envoys stood in rank to read out their credentials, the British having the leading place. When he had read a few sentences he began to tremble from head to foot, and was incapable of completing the perusal. The Emperor asked: "Is the prince of your country well?"—but he could utter no reply. The Emperor again asked: "You have besought permission to see me time and time again—what is it you have to say to me?"—but again he was unable to make answer. The next proceeding was to hand in the credentials, but in doing this he fell down on the ground time after time, and not a syllable could he articulate. Upon this Prince Kung laughed loud at him before the entire Court, exclaiming: "Chicken feather!"—and gave orders to have him assisted down the steps. He was unable to move of his own accord, and sat down on the floor, perspiring and panting for breath. The whole twelve shook their heads and whispered together, no one knows what. When the time came for the assembly at the banquet, they still remained incapable, and dispersed in hurried confusion. Prince Kung said to them: "You would not believe that it is no light matter to come face to face with His Majesty—but what have you got to say about it to-day! This is what we Chinese call 'chicken feather,' and it will be a joke for the whole Empire."

At the time (of presentation) the Throne was not more than a few paces off, and yet, as (the envoys) themselves declare, they did not get sight of the celestial visage. Everybody says there must have been some divine apparition before their eyes, to cause them to tremble and be afraid as it turned out.—*N.-C. Herald November '73*.

Law Reports.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, June 27th.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

CHARLES JENKE v. C. RIVINGTON.

Plaintiff sued the defendant to recover \$63, for goods sold and delivered.

Defendant did not appear, and Mr. Hore, the Court Usher, proved service of summons upon him personally.

Plaintiff, who said he was a partner in the firm of C. Jenke & Co., proved the debt, and his Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed.

June 29th.

AN KAI v. DESLANDES.

AN KAI, a head coolie until lately employed on board the *Emily Jane* opium hulk, summoned Captain E. J. Des Landes for non-payment of \$13.50, balance of wages alleged to be due to him, and including \$1 for brooms supplied to the ship.

Captain DES LANDES stated that the complainant had been head coolie for the past three years. His wages were \$17 per month, and his duties were to look after the coolies employed on board, and see that they did their duty, and also to pay them their wages of \$10 per month each. He had neglected his duty very much lately, and in consequence of that neglect, there had been great robberies of opium in the ship. He (defendant) was personally responsible for these losses, and had had to pay \$80 in a short time. He generally paid the coolies on the 15th of each month, keeping a fortnight's pay in hand. He paid complainant \$17, for April, on the 15th of May. About the beginning of May he found out about the robberies on board, and after warning the complainant, reduced his wages to \$10, the same as the other coolies.

The Complainant, through the Court interpreter, Heding, said he had never been told that his wages would be reduced to the same rate as the others. He was discharged because he was not watchful.

The defendant further stated that the complainant seldom slept on board the hulk, which it was his duty to do; and therefore gave facility for robbery. He had also recently engaged coolies at \$7 or \$8 per month, when they were supposed to be receiving \$10—in fact, they were the "scum of the Bund," which accounted for the robberies.

Complainant said he had the permission of the chief officer to sleep on shore every alternate night.

Defendant denied this, and said that sometimes of a morning the complainant was not to be found on board.

In reply to his Worsnup, the complainant again asserted that he had never been told that his wages were to be reduced. He had been five years altogether employed on board the hulk, and there had been no complaint made against him.

Defendant said the man had been frequently complained of, and threatened that another man would be put in his place. Some of the other coolies had left the hulk, because the complainant had only paid them \$7 or \$8 instead of \$10 per month.

Complainant said the coolies were charged \$3 each for their chow-chow. He was also charged \$3. A man contracted to feed them at that price.

Defendant was then sworn, and repeated his former statement regarding the complainant's engagement, duties, and rate of pay. He added that the complainant had lately taken to smoking opium, and for the last four or five months his conduct had been getting worse. Told him in May that if he did not stop on board the ship, and pay attention to his duty, he would be reduced. It was in May that the robberies were discovered. The chief officer also spoke to him about his conduct. A box of opium had been found broken open, and he was then told that if he did not pay closer attention to his duty, he would be reduced. Also told the chief officer to disrate him, if he did not improve. Had recently had bills sent to him every day for short opium, for which he was responsible. He ultimately discharged complainant, and took another man on in his place. He paid complainant on the 22nd of June, at the rate of \$10 per month, for one month and twenty-two days.

His Worsnup—The amount he sues you for, is as nearly as possible at the rate of \$7 per month for one month and twenty-two days, with \$1 additional for brooms. After your statement, I am satisfied that you were justified in reducing his wages to \$10 per month, and also in discharging him. He admits that he was discharged for not being watchful. I shall dismiss the summons, giving him only the dollar for brooms, and he paying his own costs.

The interpreter explained this decision to the complainant, who received his dollar, and left the Court.

ALFRED SILVERTHORNE v. M. MARTIN.

This was a summons case, in which the complainant sought to recover certain goods

and chattels under a Bill of Sale given him by the defendant.

Before the commencement of the hearing, the defendant said he wished to make a few remarks bearing on the case, and relating to the refusal to grant him summonses for witnesses on Friday last. He had no money to—

His WORSHIP stopped the defendant, telling him he could, later on, make his statement.

The complainant said he had reason to believe that the defendant had goods of his, portions of the Bill of Sale given by him. He produced the document.

His WORSHIP—Are all the articles you seek to recover marked in the Bill of Sale?

Complainant replied that they were not.

His WORSHIP—Surely you could have done that. Why did you not get your case ship-shape before you came into Court? It is self-evident that you should have marked them. You must see that they are in the Bill of Sale. They are not yours, if they are not in the Bill. Copies of the Catalogue of the actual sale were produced, and reference being made thereto, and by comparison with the Bill of Sale and summons, the case was enabled to proceed.

His WORSHIP called over each item separately, questioning the defendant as to what had been done with it. The first was one dozen electro-plated large forks, of which eight appeared to have been sold at the sale.

Defendant said he believed the others had been lost, and there was no covenant in the Bill of Sale that he was to replace anything.

His WORSHIP—I am not asking you as to that. Why do you not answer the questions put to you? The next item is one dozen of electro-plated small forks. Where are they?

Defendant—I believe they were lost, too.

His WORSHIP read over several other items of a similar nature, including five dessert spoons, six tea spoons, six salt spoons, nine large knives, and six small knives.

Defendant gave the same reply to each question—he believed they were all lost. With reference to the large knives, he said that on the day Mr. Silverthorne took possession, there were eight or nine stolen from the house.

Mr. SILVERTHORNE, in reply to his Worship, said he could only take three-fourths of the defendant's property. There were other persons concerned with the defendant.

His WORSHIP—The next item is four pairs of shafts.

The defendant said that one pair had been sold, and two others worked into carriages, which Mr. Silverthorne sold and got the benefit of. Mr. Compton could give evidence in proof.

His WORSHIP—Next come four pairs of axles.

The defendant said one pair was mentioned in the catalogue, the other three were worked up and sold by Mr. Silverthorne.

His WORSHIP—Four carriage wheels?

Defendant—Oh, they followed the axles.

His WORSHIP—One racing goblet?

Defendant—Mr. Silverthorne knows what became of that. He sanctioned my giving it away to my brother-in-law.

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—I deny that. I did not do so.

His WORSHIP—Four clothes presses?

Defendant said he did not know anything of them. If such an entry were made in the Bill of Sale it was a mistake. What it had reference to, he did not know.

His WORSHIP—Who took the summons out?

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—I did.

His WORSHIP—Then where did you get those presses from?

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—They were in the Bill of Sale. (The document was handed to him, and after searching for some time, he found the entry of them. They were in a bed-room.) He believed the Bill of Sale was made up from Martin's inventory, which he had not got.

Defendant—There was no written inventory. I described the contents from memory, and they were written down from my dictation. I am not aware that I had four presses. I do not know what the article is. There were half a dozen wardrobes in different parts of the house.

His WORSHIP—Well, let us see. How many wardrobes are marked in the catalogue?

Mr. HORE (who had previously been check-

ing the catalogue)—One in the entry and three in bedrooms.

His WORSHIP—Can you suggest anything in the house called by another name than clothes press?

Defendant—No, your Worship, I cannot.

His WORSHIP—Now, one Ningpo sofa, in dressing room. What is become of that?

Defendant—He has sold it. It is a pity I should be annoyed by these things. It is No. 2 in the catalogue. If Mr. Silverthorne does not know the definition of words, I can't help that. There were three lounges sold. The furniture was shifted about in the house, through our changing rooms.

His WORSHIP—Is that explanation of the Ningpo sofa satisfactory to you?

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—No, sir, it is not.

Defendant—Lounge means sofa. There were three lounges. He sold them all—the others are lots 77 and 96.

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—But there was a properly covered sofa. I believe the easy chairs were sold as lounges—the Ningpo sofas were distinct.

Defendant—If that is so, why do you not bring the auctioneer to prove it?

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—I think the auctioneer had quite trouble enough.

Defendant—With you, you mean. I can even go as far as to say who bought it—it was a Mrs. Bannerman.

His WORSHIP—Well, there are only two lounges unaccounted for.

Defendant—Lot 2 is a lounge, and lots 77 and 96 are also lounges.

His WORSHIP—Four pictures—how many pictures altogether are missing?

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—There are four missing.

His WORSHIP—Did you understand, when you received this Bill of Sale, that you were to have all the things mentioned in the first schedule, or only three-fourths of them?

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—I was supposed to have three-fourths of all.

His WORSHIP—You have summoned for four pairs of axles, then you should have summoned for three only?

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—I hardly know. I thought if I summoned for four, I could get my three out of them.

His WORSHIP—How many carriages were there?

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—I sold 24 carriages. Two were taken away by Mr. Martin's brother, which I have since recovered. I have accounted to Mr. Compton for one-fourth of the proceeds.

His WORSHIP—What about the pictures?

Defendant—There were 28 sold, of all kinds, including photos, oil paintings, engravings, chromes, and water-colours.

His WORSHIP—Then four large forks, four small ones, 5 dessert spoons, 2 teaspoons, 6 salt spoons, 9 large knives, and 6 small ones, —all these things you say were lost.

Defendant—All lost. Perhaps Mr. Silverthorne has some of them himself. I used to lend him these things. I do not say that it is such a thing, but it is possible.

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—I have plenty of those things of my own. It is my impression they are in the possession of Martin.

His WORSHIP—When was the sale?

Mr. HORE—On the 10th of April.

Defendant—They are lost, and I think it is a reasonable loss.

His WORSHIP—The shafts, axles, and wheels were made into carriages?

Defendant—Yes.

His WORSHIP—Then if you had 24 carriages in your Bill of Sale, into how many were they made?

Defendant—Into 28.

His WORSHIP—How many were sold?

Defendant—24.

His WORSHIP—Then where are the four?

Defendant—Broken up, which I can prove.

His WORSHIP—How broken up?

Defendant—Wear and tear by customers, —old stock, —worn out.

His WORSHIP—The four clothes presses you know nothing about?

Defendant—No.

His WORSHIP—Lastly, the racing goblet?

Defendant—With the permission and sanction of the complainant, it was given to my wife's brother, Mr. Edward Smith, and is now in England.

His WORSHIP—You must be put on your oath.

Defendant was then sworn,—

His WORSHIP referring to the alleged loss of the knives, forks, and spoons, asked, Do you call that a little deficiency?

Defendant—Well, it is a reasonable loss. With Chinese servants you can't tell how things go. I believe I had more, between August and April, than were lost.

His WORSHIP—Eight out of a dozen—do you call that a reasonable loss;—of six electro tea spoons, not one left?

Defendant—Perhaps there is an error in the Bill of Sale. There is no compulsion for me to replace those things.

His WORSHIP—Have you any of these things in your possession?

Defendant—No, I have not; I have some of the forks that were bought in at the auction by my brother.

Mr. HORE—Eight forks were sold at the auction.

Defendant—I have not the eight.

His WORSHIP—Was there anything else bought for you?

Defendant—Oh, yes; a great deal was bought in for me by my brother. My brother has loaned me some forks, spoons, &c. There is nothing in my house referred to in the Bill of Sale. I am now living at Hongkew livery stables.

His WORSHIP—(To Mr. Silverthorne)—Do you know any of these things?

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—I cannot identify them.

His WORSHIP—Then you have only his oath to go upon.

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—It was only a day or two ago, in the presence of Mr. Compton and Mr. Loureiro, he admitted to me that he had axles and shafts belonging to me in his trap that he was then driving.

His WORSHIP—Is that so?

Defendant—It is not, as Mr. Compton can prove, if he is put in the box. I am driving a trap belonging to Mr. Cowell, which I sold to him. I should like the complainant to produce a certain document, signed by him in the presence of Mr. Douglas Cooper, in which he bound himself not to make any claim against me. I am in Mr. Cowell's service, and drive the trap in business.

His WORSHIP—Where is this document?

Mr. SILVERTHORNE handed it up to his Worship.

His WORSHIP—You are really unable on oath to give any information as to these four presses?

Defendant—I really can't.

His WORSHIP—Then with regard to the racing goblet?

Defendant—Mr. Silverthorne found a box, assisted to pack it, put the address on it,—and it is now in England.

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—That is all false.

His WORSHIP read the document just previously alluded to, in which it appeared that a picture admired by Mr. Silverthorne had been taken away by mistake by defendant's wife. The document bound Silverthorne to abstain from further prosecution of the defendant, on condition that the picture was given up to him.

Mr. SILVERTHORNE said he had recovered several other things.

Mr. COMPTON was next sworn, and deposed —I remember a conversation the other day at Mr. Loureiro's about a basket trap, Mr. Martin was there. He admitted to Mr. Silverthorne that the axles and wheels were his private property. I know they are not Mr. Martin's own private property. The trap was built by us,—Compton & Co., in which firm Mr. Martin was a partner, about twelve months ago. The shafts were made here, but the axles and wheels are English. Mr. Silverthorne claimed it as his property.

Cross-examined by defendant—The axles were bought from Messrs. Primrose and Co. It is true they were used up in making dog-carts. You claimed the trap as your property.

Defendant—I swear I did not admit that the axles and wheels were Mr. Silverthorne's.

Mr. ROBERT COWELL, sworn, deposed—Martin is in my employ now, as manager. He looks after the Hongkew business. I bought the trap from him, the day after the sale I think. I paid \$300 for two carriages. It was taken out of what Martin owed me. The second carriage was a four-wheel.

Defendant—It was a private carriage, bought from Mr. J. P. Martin years back.

Witness—I still have the four-wheel. I used to be in Martin's employ. He is in mine now.

By Defendant—There were five shafts which were worked up in dogcarts. They were sold. Twenty-four carriages were sold. Two four-wheels, and a basket trap were broken up, and a dogcart sold. I enquired of Martin if it was his carriage I was going to buy, and he said it was his private property—no one had anything to do with it.

By his WORSHIP—I took the precaution of asking him, because I did not know whether any one else had a lien upon it. I did not know there was a Bill of Sale given on his things.

His WORSHIP (to Mr. Silverthorne)—Is there anything else you have not got under your Bill of Sale?

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—There was a lot of things. As soon as I discovered them, I proceeded to recover. I recovered two four-wheeled carriages.

His WORSHIP—Is there likely to be any more proceedings of this kind?

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—No, I think this will be the last.

His WORSHIP—There is some difference between you and the trustees of the bankrupt's estate, is there not?

Mr. SILVERTHORNE said there was some difference.

His WORSHIP—I do not see how you can do anything usefully by going on with these proceedings. In the present case, though I am not at all satisfied with the defendant's account of the disappearance of a portion at least of the goods specified in the bill of sale, I cannot assist you. He swears he has not got the goods, (and you are not in a position to contradict him, because you yourself admit that you could not identify them if you saw them)—and consequently, I cannot order him to restore them to you. Then, I might give judgment in your favour for their value, but as the defendant has since been made a bankrupt, and as you are already a large creditor on the estate, with little prospect of a dividend, you would not be much benefited.

Mr. SILVERTHORNE—I do not desire to increase my claim on his estate.

His WORSHIP—The matter therefore stands where it did,—and the summons is dismissed.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, June 29th.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

R. v. COLIN STRIERT, *Menelaus*,
Drunkenness.

Defendant, a fireman of the *Menelaus*, was charged by the Police with having been drunk, on Sunday.

Defendant said he misbehaved himself by getting drunk, and was sorry for it.

His WORSHIP—You run great risk in getting drunk this weather. If you are brought before me again, I shall fine you; go away this time.

R. v. SERRA LEE,
Stealing a Goat.

SERRA LEE, a Hindoo, was charged with stealing a goat, the property of Mohammed, a watchman at the Old Dock.

Prisoner, in broken English, said another Hindoo (who was in Court, but was not formally examined) told him to sell the goat for him, and he would give him half-a-dollar for himself.

The man denied this with much gesticulation.

MOHAMMED deposed that the goat was stolen from the road near the American Sailors' Home.

Acting-Superintendent STRIPLING, in reply to the Magistrate, said the prisoner had been in Shanghai about a month, and was out of employ. It had been ascertained that he sold the goat to Mr. Hopkins, butcher, of whom he at first asked \$10, but ultimately took \$3 for it.

MOHAMMED said the goat was stolen on Monday, the 22nd instant. He was told the prisoner had been seen with the animal in his possession. He went to him, and told him, if he did not say where it was, "he would murder him." He said that to make the prisoner tell what he had done with the goat. Prisoner said it was gone with a man on board a ship which had gone away.

His WORSHIP asked where the prisoner had come from to Shanghai?

Prisoner said he had come from Liverpool, but last from Amoy, in the *Orissa*, P. & O. Company's steamer. He went from Sydney to Liverpool, as steward in the *Nubia*, another P. & O. steamer. Was discharged at Liverpool. Sailed from that port to Amoy, and thence to Shanghai.

MOHAMMED said the goat was worth \$20—he paid \$15 for it.

His WORSHIP, to Mr. Hopkins—And you bought it for \$3?

Mr. HOPKINS—Yes. The prisoner said he had been sent on shore from a mail boat to sell the goat, as it was no longer wanted. That is the way they sometimes get rid of goats when not wanted. They are worth about \$7 now.

His WORSHIP sentenced the prisoner to one month's hard labour.

June 30th.

R. v. DUGALD MACLEOD.
Charge of Assault.

DUGALD MACLEOD was charged with assaulting Chen-a-Chan.

Defendant said he simply took hold of complainant, and put him ashore, as he was not on the articles.

Complainant said he is on the articles, and that defendant struck him with a shoe on Monday evening, and again on Tuesday morning with an umbrella. He was standing on the deck, and all the Chinese crew saw him struck by defendant.

His WORSHIP fined defendant \$8, and also ordered him to pay the costs.

Complainant stated that \$10 were due to him as wages, which His WORSHIP ordered defendant to pay forthwith.

Clippings.

The German brig *Condor* left Newcastle, N.S.W., on May 6th, and arrived in port June 29th. Had fine weather during the passage.

We observe in the *Independence Belge* that M. de Geofroy, French Minister at Peking, has been made Commander of the Legion d'Honneur, and that M. Sien Riewicz, Consul at Hongkong, has been made Chevalier of the same Order.

The *Times* states that among other curiosities which have been sent to the British Museum is a poetical account of the Chinese conquest of Nepal in A.D. 1790, written by the Emperor of China—a folio volume enclosed in curiously-carved wooden covers. It is from the Summer Palace, near Peking. The entire text is embroidered in red silk on blue ground, it is said, by the ladies of the Imperial family.

Professor Vanek gave a last performance on Tuesday night in the Lyceum Theatre, and as the novelty of the evening, presented the sensational magnetic suspension scene. "Little Ella" was suspended in mid-air, with no more visible support than a slender rod, on which one arm was delicately poised. To witness the astonishment of the Chinese over this, as we did a few days ago, is an entertainment in itself. The ordinary "hei-yah!" was too feeble to express their wonder, which found vent in emphatic "oufs!" at each development of the feat.

The practice of infant betrothal in China is at times attended with great personal inconvenience to one or both of the persons concerned. A case of such inconvenience occurred the other day. A boy was engaged, when eight years of age, to marry the daughter of a neighbour, a girl two years his junior. In consequence of the rebellion of the red-haired rebels, the two families got separated, and no tidings were heard of one by the other. Meanwhile the bride's family was reduced to straitened circumstances, the father's death having first occurred, followed by that of the mother. The girl was then placed in the family of some relations. In the course of time, this family became very poor also. The girl was then transferred to another family as servant. The intended husband, after the separation, went to San Francisco, where he made some money and returned to China.

The girl's friends found him out, but by this time he had already married another. The girl preferred her claim to priority, and the man had no option but to marry her also.

We are sorry to have to announce the death of Edward Hancock, Esq., (son of the late P. Hancock, Esq., of Ford House, Wiveliscombe), which melancholy event took place at Seaton on Thursday night, after a short illness. The deceased had but recently returned from China, and was shortly to have been married to Miss Woodhouse, daughter of the late Rev. J. Woodhouse, rector of Huish Champflower. Preparations had been made for the marriage, which was only postponed on the preceding Tuesday. The deceased was buried at Seaton on Wednesday, the undertaker being Mr. Robert Norman, of Wiveliscombe. The funeral cortege left the residence of Mrs. Hancock about one o'clock. The body was borne to its last resting-place in Seaton churchyard by two relays of eight bearers amid profound tokens of respect. Among the mourners were Mrs. P. Hancock, F. Hancock, Esq., the Misses Hancock, Sir Walter Trevelyan, and Mrs. Woodhouse, Miss Woodhouse, W. Hancock, Esq., Rev. John Hancock, &c.—*Somerset County Gazette*.

THE KING OF SIAM'S DINNER SERVICE.—A superb service of silver plate of the total value of £10,000, and weighing 15,000 ounces, has just been manufactured by the eminent firm of Messrs. Elkington & Co., and which exemplifies in a high degree the great perfection in taste, design, and workmanship, to which the art of the silversmith is carried. It is a state dinner service, made to order, for the King of Siam, and is in every respect well fitted to grace a royal table. It is, of course, solid silver throughout, and consists of a large number of pieces, being intended to dine about sixty persons in state. Conspicuous among the others is the principal centrepiece, a splendid and massive piece of workmanship. It is nearly 4 feet high, and the design is that of a three-headed elephant—a symbol of the Siamese religion—standing upon a plateau and bearing on its back a castle, above which is a double vase with a tower-shaped stem. The trappings of the elephant are of delicate gold work, and gold tassels depend from the ears. Though the idea of gracefulness in conjunction with a three-headed monster might seem rather difficult to conceive, the heads are so arranged as to detract in no degree from the appearance of the figure. Standing in front, just under the heads, are two keepers in martial attire, each with a long staff, from the top of which projects the national flag of Siam. This piece, which weighs 700 ounces, bears in three places the coat of arms of the King, in high relief, and richly moulded and chased. There are fourteen other centre-pieces of smaller size, but all of the same design as the principal one. Six four-light candelabra, of palm tree design, with a three-headed elephant standing under each, will help to illumine the royal banquet whenever the service is used; and among the other pieces which compose the set are six wine coolers, six large hot-water dishes and covers, six rice dishes, six oval *entrée* dishes, twelve bread baskets, eight sauce tureens, six cruet frames, four large oval trays 25in. long, and four salvers of smaller size, and about 150 dozen of spoons and forks. The design is Oriental, and the elephant, single-headed as well as three-headed, figures largely in it; an elephant with one head forming the handle of each of the dish, tureen, and other covers. Every piece has also carved upon it the King's coat of arms and his name in a monogram. The room in the King's palace in which the service will be used on state occasions is one hundred feet long. The whole service is wrought and chased in the highest style of art, and has been manufactured by the Messrs. Elkington and Company from drawings sent by them direct to the King of Siam, and approved of by His Majesty personally. We notice in connection with this Firm, that at the Vienna Exhibition they obtained the grand Diploma of Honour, the highest of all the awards given, and the only one obtained in the Metal Industries, besides the Emperor of Austria honoured the Firm by appointing them Silversmiths to His Imperial Majesty, and bestowed the Cross of the Order of Franz Joseph on the senior partner of the Firm—Mr. Frederick Elkington.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Pekoe.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan.	Sorta.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Nizam	May 30	London	Picula 1,882.71	Picula	Picula	Picula 1,882.71	Picula	Picula	Picula	Picula	Picula	Picula	Picula	Picula
Nizam	June 5	Do.	4,913.37	Do.	Do.	4,913.37	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ava	" 6	Do.	856.44	Do.	Do.	856.44	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Zambesi	" 13	Do.	8,465.50	Do.	Do.	8,465.50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Achilles	" 18	Do.	11,925.40	Do.	Do.	11,925.40	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Imrouddy	" 20	Do.	1,243.06	Do.	Do.	1,243.06	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Deucalion	" 27	Do.	14,514.41	Do.	Do.	14,514.41	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Varpedon	" 27	Do.	2,033.77	Do.	Do.	2,033.77	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Caston	" 27	Do.	3,257.19	Do.	Do.	3,257.19	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Total.....	50,769.09	Do.	Do.	50,769.09	Do.	Do.	Do.	423.78	Do.	258.75	1,311.71	1,914.47

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Leaf.	TOTAL BLACK.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Kiangse	June 13	New York	2,122.75	Do.	Do.	2,122.75	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Oregonian	" 26	San Francisco	140.52	Do.	Do.	140.52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Total.....	2,272.27	Do.	Do.	2,272.27	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

TO HONGKONG, JAPAN, AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	TOTAL BLACK.	Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Leaf.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	TOTAL GREEN.
Nizam	May 30	London	0.90	Do.	Do.	0.90	1.60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1.60
Sarpedon	June 27	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Total.....	0.90	Do.	Do.	0.90	1.60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1.60

SILK.

	TO GREAT BRITAIN.		TO Marseilles, AND CONTINENT.		TO AMERICA.		HONGKONG, COAST PORTS, &c.,		TOTAL CHINA.		JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.
Total since 1st June	1,694	469	469	68	33	68	68	2,254	2,254	2,254	..	..	2,254	..
Subsequent Shipments	3,022	419	419	63	..	63	..	3,504	3,504	3,504	..	..	3,504	..
Total	4,716	888	888	131	33	131	..	5,758	5,758	5,758	..	..	5,758	..

COTTON.

	HONGKONG.		COAST & RIVERINE PORTS.		JAPAN.		TOTAL.	
	Export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Trans-shipped.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Total since 1st June	10,822.23	..	22,049.05	..	940.76	..	33,821.04	33,821.04
Total	10,822.23	..	22,049.05	..	940.76	..	33,821.04	33,821.04

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 27TH JUNE, 1874.
IMPORTED.

	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	24	24.00	100	132.00	50	60.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	24	24.00	100	132.00	50	60.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption and Imported direct to the Shore	43	48.00	131	157.20	37	44.40	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kinkiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Total.	
	Chests.	Wght.	Chests.	Wght.	Chests.	Wght.	Chests.	Wght.	Chests.	Wght.	Chests.	Wght.	Chests.	Wght.	Chests.	Wght.	Chests.	Wght.	Chests.	Wght.
Malwa	122	122.00	35	35.00	19	19.00	195½	195.50	99	99.00	2	2.00	77	77.00	..	..	..	..	550½	550.50
Patna	8	9.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	4	4.80	..	..	..	..	13	15.60
Benares	11	13.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7.20	..	..	..	..	17	20.40
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6.00
Malwa (Re-exported from shore)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	141	144.80	35	35.00	19	19.00	195½	195.50	105	105.20	2	2.00	87	89.00	..	..	..	..	585½	591.50

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 3RD JULY, 1874.

THE European arrivals of the week comprise the steamship *Cathay*, with the London mails of 15th May, and the *Bengal*. Our telegraphic quotations of last week, stand—The message of 30th ultimo, from London, does not report any change.

The American mail, of 1st ultimo, arrived per P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *New York* this afternoon.

PIECE GOODS.—In the aggregate, the business of the past week has been large, but the importing merchant cannot as yet do much more than comfort himself with the reflection that sales, with him, have been rather more practicable. The results—excepting in occasional instances—are still against his friends or himself.

Grey Shirtings.—Something like a business was done last Monday forenoon. Upwards of 50,000 pieces of 8½-lbs. goods changed hands. The steamship *Shinking* arrived from Tientsin on the previous Saturday evening with advices of a rise of 2 cands. per piece in the value of medium Chops, and of a more active market, which set our local native brokers on edge. They could scarcely let the Sunday pass by in peace, so eager were they to be on the market. There was no absolute necessity for such impatience, as they subsequently found. Sellers were equal to the occasion. Indeed they—the Brokers—got more than they required on very nearly former terms, and now the surplus is turning out to be mildewed. Some of it really is tainted, and has been unconditionally rejected; but, although there is little or nothing the matter with other portions, the sellers experience great difficulty in getting clearance effected, unless they make a heavy allowance on the selling price. The Ningpo and local dealers are the chief buyers of the mildewed and damaged cargo. The Tientsin men will have nothing to do with such. The sales of Monday consisted principally of Dewhurst's *Red Pheasants* at Tls. 1.34. Some *Eagles* were placed at Tls. 1.93 a 1.94; Mendel's *Horse & Jockey* at Tls. 1.90 a 1.90½; Colliers best *Lion* at Tls. 1.88 a 1.89, and his second quality at Tls. 1.78, since raised to Tls. 1.81. Besides, a few of inferior chops were sold at Tls. 1.66 a 1.69 per piece—while a parcel of 3,500 pieces of Mendel's best cloth, *Green Dragon*, was disposed of at Tls. 1.99 per piece, the seller at the same time refusing that figure for another small lot in the s.s. *Menelaus*. 7-lbs. and 6-lbs. goods have been in better request, and more has been doing in them, but prices are slow to improve upon the low points lately ruling. The demand for *Heavy Shirtings*, on the spot, or for early arrival, continues, and such still command extreme rates, but confidence in the maintenance of the present order of things is of the same wavering and uncertain character previously noted. The total sales of Grey Shirtings from 26th ulto. are computed at about 130,000 pieces. Hankow letters of 27th idem. say, that "during the past two days, a comparatively active enquiry for Dewhurst's 8½-lbs. *Eagles* has sprung up, 10,500 pieces having found buyers," at Tls. 1.88 a 1.92 per piece. "For heavy goods holders ask the equivalent of Shanghai prices, which stops business. For 6-lbs. and 7-lbs. Cloth there is no demand."

White Shirtings are not moved without difficulty. At the same time, quotations have not receded; nor do sellers seem willing to give way any further. There is a trifling market for reeds from 66 and upwards. Sales 11,500 pieces at Tls. 1.64 per piece for 56s., up to Tls. 1.70 at auction for damaged *Lion* and *Flag* quality; Tls. 2.08 for favorite 66, and Tls. 2.48½ a 2.55 for the higher counts.

T-Cloths.—A steady enquiry, resulting in a considerable business in Common and Mexican 7-lbs., and in moderate sales of 6-lbs., has prevailed throughout. 8-lbs. have also been wanted, but stocks continue light, and the high rates demanded have acted against trade in this weight. To revert to 7-lbs. During the early part of the week Medium Mexican qualities were the principal objects of dealers' desires, but towards its close their attention has been directed to 14 x 14 a 16 x 16 counts, and clean cloths within this range are rising in value. Mildew rejections of 15 x 15 square have been resold by Auction at an advance on their original selling prices. Sales of all weights, 45,000 a 50,000 pieces.

Drills.—15th English Cloth, *Dragon*, ordinary kinds have been wanted by the northern traders, but there is little in stock, and thus they have been forced on to 14lbs. Sales of the latter to the extent of nearly 10,000 pieces at Tls. 2.15 a 2.22½ per piece are recorded, and of 15lbs. upwards of 4,000 pieces have been taken at very full rates for finest quality and most favorite chop, and at above previous quotations for the good to fine classes. Another transaction in American Drills at Tls. 3.38 per piece is announced.

Jeans.—This article continues to be pressed on the market without much success, but *Sheetings* have been in active request, and prices for 15th English Cloth have advanced to Tls. 2.50 a 2.60 per piece. At the close, buyers decline to go higher, alleging that American *Sheetings* at Tls. 3.20 (at which figure a sale of 5,000 pieces was reported on 29th ultimo) are cheaper, and a more advantageous investment. Sales of *Jeans*, 4,000 pieces; and of *Sheetings*, 9,000 a 10,000 pieces.

Fancy Cottons.—A desultory and unsatisfactory trade goes on in this branch. Transactions are very trifling, and quotations, with the exception of those for *Black Velvets*, are to a great extent nominal. For *Velvets*, however, the enquiry has been resumed, and they have commanded the full rates of a fortnight ago. Sales, 600 pieces, at Tls. 0.17½ a 0.19 per yard. *Damasks* and *Handkerchiefs* have received a little notice, and a few assorted *Chintzes* have been taken at low rates, but otherwise there is almost nothing to chronicle to-day under the present heading.

Woolens.—C.P.H. Scarlet Long Ells have remained steady at £7.15 per pc., but at the Auction yesterday, a decline of 5 can. (or £7.05 per piece) in the value of H.H. Chop was submitted to. On the other hand, a material advance has been established on assortments of favourite Chops, and their scarcity warrants sellers in demanding still better prices. *Camlets.*—There has been some movement in the Camelot market, but buyers have been timid, and, as a rule, have preferred waiting for the Auction of yesterday. They did not go altogether unrewarded. A slight decline recompensed them for their patience. *Spanish Stripes.*—A lull in the demand for these has somewhat restricted the settlements. But this is apparently only temporary, as yesterday, enquiry was resumed, and rather better rates for small parcels were tendered without avail. Of *Medium Cloths* and their imitations, nearly 2,500 pieces more have been realized, the rates paid ranging from Tls. 0.65 a 0.67½ per yard for *Imitations* or *Unions*, and Tls. 0.85 a 1.22½ for ordinary to fine cloths. 100 pieces *Black Lastings* at Tls. 11.75, and 105 pieces of *Union Crape Lastings* at Tls. 5.15 per piece, are all that are recorded in these from first hands, but forced resales of the latter article have been made at a very much lower figure.

PRICES REALIZED AT AUCTION YESTERDAY.

		Scarlet.	Gentian.	Dark Blue.	Black.	Purple.	Green.	Orange.	Im. Purple	White.	Ash.
Camlets, per piece.....	C.P.H. Tls.	15.10 a 15.20	14.30	13.70 a 13.90	13.90	...	13.30	15.30	12.70	...	...
	S.S.G. "	14.70 a 14.80	13.70 a 13.80	13.10	13.30	...	13.20	15.25 a 15.30	12.25	...	...
	H.H. "	14.70 a 14.75	13.70 a 13.75	12.90	13.20	11.80	13.00		...	...	...
Long Ells, ,	V. "	7.05 a 7.06			...	...			...	...	...
Spanish Stripes, pr yd.	T.T.B. "	0.59 a 0.59½	0.55½ a 0.56	0.58½	0.58½	0.58½	0.56		...	0.58½	0.58½

Sales—*Camlets*, 900 pieces; *Long Ells*, 500 pieces; *Spanish Stripes*, 252 pieces.

1,800 pieces, English 15-lb. *Drills* at Tls. 2.22 a 2.22½ per piece.

Grey Shirtings, 8½-lb. 1,500 pieces at Tls. 1.66½ a 1.75 per piece.

C.P.H.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.
Camlets, per piece	Tls. 15.2.0	13.7.0	14.3.0	13.2.0	15.3.0	...	...	11.9.0	13.9.0	...
Long Ells, per piece	7.1.5	6.9.0	6.0.0	6.5.0	6.6.0	...	...	6.8.0	6.8.0	...
Spanish Stripes, per yard	0.6.0	0.5.6	0.5.8	0.6.2	0.6.5	0.5.4	0.5.1	0.5.7	0.6.3	0.6.5

	Grey Shirtings.	T-Cloths.	White Shirtings.	Drills.	Jeans & Twills.	Sheetings.	Dyed Shirtings.	Spots, White.	Spots, Dyed.	Brocades, White.	Brocades, Dyed.	Damasks Dyed.	Chintzes.
Stocks, last night. Pcs.	1,358,000	484,500	99,700	342,400	61,000	16,200	...	2,900	...	...	32,200	6,400	110,500
Against 3/7/73 ,	1,253,200	1,300,000	135,100	348,400	139,800	45,600	21,200	6,700	2,200	1,500	11,200	2,900	74,600

Turkey Reds.	Velvets.	Velvet-cens.	Handkerchiefs, doz.	Muslins.	Dimities.	Spanish Stripes.	M. & B. Cloths.	Camlets.	Long Ells.	Lastings.	Lastings—Crape.	Lustres.	
												Plain	Figured
8,800	17,500	8,900	76,000	17,700	9,600	27,400	22,300	14,800	11,800	7,100	4,700	10,700	118,500
30,400	19,300	3,510	132,000	24,100	4,800	18,200	22,700	22,800	51,200	9,800	10,100	23,200	122,000
													8,700

Stocks last night are exclusive of import cargoes ex Nankin, A. Carleton, James Shepherd, Iraouaddy, Venetia, Europe, Peiho, Hankow, Menelaus, John R. Worcester, Fearless, Cathay, Bengal, several Coasters, and of sundry re-exports.

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.	T-CLOTHS—		VELVETEENS—Black, 18 in.,		0.1.2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 0.1.4
38 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 39 in. 7lbs.	pc.	1.4.0	1.6.5	6-lbs. 24yds. 32in. Ord.	p.pc.	1.0.5	1.1.0	26 in., 0.1.7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 0.1.9
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	..	1.6.6	1.9.6	7-lbs. do.	..	1.1.5	1.2.5	BLUE DENIMS
9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	..	2.2.0	2.4.0	6-lbs. Mex.	..	1.1.6	1.3.0	DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in. ...
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10-lbs. noml.	..	..	..	7-lbs. "	..	1.3.8	1.5.7	41 in. ...
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	..	1.7.0	1.8.8	MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. nm.
40 yds. 36 in. 56 Reed	pc.	1.7.0	1.8.0	Better kinds and XX	..	1.8.0	2.2.5	English, S S ..
60 reed	..	1.8.0	2.0.5	HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue 28in.	pc.	0.4.5	0.5.5	G G ..
64 "	..	1.8.3	2.0.5	Brown	..	0.3.6	0.4.2	SSG ..
64 " Best & 66 Reed	..	2.0.5	2.1.5	SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, White	pc.	2.0.8	2.1.0	MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS
68 @ 72 reed.	..	2.2.5	2.3.5	Dyed.	pc.	2.4.5	2.6.0	SPANISH STRIPES nom.
DRILLS, Am. 40yds 30in 15lbs				BROCADES—White, 40yds.	pc.	2.1.5	2.2.6	T. T. B ..
English, "	..	2.2.0	2.3.3	Dyed	..	2.8.0	3.0.0	LONG ELLS—
Do. Fine to Finest	..	2.4.0	2.7.5	DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	..	4.4.0	4.8.0	Scarlet, 24yrd. H H ..
Dutch, " 13 @ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	..	2.0.5	2.5.0	GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	..	2.3.0	2.6.5	" C P H ..
JEANS, D'ch., 30yd. 30in. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.				CHINTZ—Assorted	pc.	1.2.5	1.4.5	" Assorted, H H ..
English, "	..	8 @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	1.7.5	Blue and Brown	..	1.1.8	1.2.3	" C P H ..
American, "	..	None.	..	Scarlet	..	1.4.0	1.4.5	" G G ..
SHEETINGS—				T. REDS, 24yds. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3lbs. 32in.	..	1.7.0	2.1.0	LASTINGS, 30 yds ..
Amr., 40yds. 36 @ 28in. 15lbs.	..	3.2.0	3.3.5	Do. Best	..	2.3.0	2.6.5	CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.
Eng., " 14 @ 16lbs.	..	2.3.0	2.6.0	VELVETS—Black, 22 in.	pc.	0.1.6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.1.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	CRAPE LUSTRES ..
								ORLEANS—Fig., 30 yds. nm.
								Do. Spot & Stork Patterns.

METLS.—Nail Rod Iron.—Enquiry is still on a very limited scale, and dealers continue to make lower offers, but the settlement, this week, of 2,000 bundles "Dawes" best at Tls. 3.35 per picul, does not shew any decline on former quotations—at the same time it shews no advance, as the price is only paid for a favourite importation. Heavy sales by auction of Bar Iron during the week have not aided importers. Lead.—A small trade enquiry and speculation have raised rates to Tls. 5.35 per picul for L.B., at which the market closes moderately firm. Tin.—Trifling sales have been effected at quotations, which show a slight rise on those of last week. In other kinds of metals there is little movement.

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.

		Tls. m. c.			Tls. m. c.
QUICKSILVER—American	per Pol.	150.0.0 a	COTTON—Common New	per Pol.	8.8.0 a 9.0.0
TIN PLATES—14 x 10	per Box.	6.4.0 a 6.5.0	" Medium	"	9.2.0 a 9.4.0
IRON WIRE—No. 17	nominal	7.5.0 a 7.7.5	" Best	"	10.2.0 a 10.4.5
18	no demand.	8.2.5 a	SUGAR—White.....Swatow, No. 1 Nom.	"	6.2.0 a 6.9.0
19/23	"	8.2.5 a	" Canton, ... 1	"	5.3.0 a 6.2.0
STRAITS TIN — Fong Hing	nom.	21.7.0 a 22.2.0	" Canton, ... 2	"	5.9.0 a 5.5.0
Fok Chok	"	20.6.0 a 21.2.0	" Canton, ... 3	"	5.4.0 a 5.6.0
Common Chops	"	16.0.0 a	" Canton, ... 4	"	5.0.0 a 5.2.0
STEEL	per Tub	3.4.0 a 3.5.0	" Canton, ... 5	"	4.5.0 a 5.0.0
Bamboo	"	3.6.0 a 3.8.0	" Canton, ... 6	"	3.0.0 a 3.5.0
JAPAN COPPER—Finger	none	21.5.0 a	" Canton, ... 7	"	2.4.0 a 3.1.0
Slab, best.	"	19.5.0 a	" Canton, ... 8	"	3.0.0 a 3.3.0
Ore	"	3.6.0 a 3.7.0	" Canton, ... 9	"	2.1.5 a 2.8.0
HOOP IRON	per Ton	30.0.0 a 32.5.0	" Canton, ... 10	"	9.7.0 a
PIG IRON	"	..	" Canton, ... 11	"	18.0.0 a 19.0.0
NAIL ROD IRON—	"	..	" Canton, ... 12	"	2.6.0 a 3.2.0
Dawes' Best	(Nom) per Pol.	3.3.0 a 3.3.5	" Canton, ... 13	"	3.8.0 a 4.0.0
Belgian	do.	2.8.0 a 3.0.0	" Canton, ... 14	"	4.2.0 a 4.4.0
M. M. Crown	do.	3.2.5 a 3.3.0	" Canton, ... 15	"	3.0.0 a 3.1.0
Bar—Dawes	do.	3.2.0 a 3.3.0	" Canton, ... 16	"	2.5.0 a 2.6.0
Round	do.	3.0.0 a 3.5.0	" Canton, ... 17	"	3.7.0 a 3.8.0
LEAD—L. B.	noml.	5.3.5 a	" Canton, ... 18	"	9.0.0 a 10.0.0
Japanese and Common Brands	"	5.2.5 a 5.3.0	" Canton, ... 19	"	15.5.0 a 17.5.0
			" Canton, ... 20	"	0.7.0 a 1.3.0
			" Canton, ... 21	"	0.4.0 a 0.4.5

COTTON—The season is nearly over, and we shall in future only give market quotations, at least until there is something more interesting going on. At present, the young plant in this neighbourhood looks very promising.

EXCHANGE—Rates on London have steadily declined, there being a moderate demand for remittance, whilst the supply of bills has been small, and Bank drafts have lately been placed at 5s. 10d. a 5s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Credits, 5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and Documentary, 5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. On India, transactions have been effected for most part at about Rs. 307, but only a limited business has been done. On Hongkong, Bank paper has been sold to a moderate extent at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 26 $\frac{1}{2}$, but Private bills have continued scarce, and the quotation of 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ is almost nominal.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, at sight	5s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	pc.
" " at 6 months' sight	5s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"
Credits, at 6 months' sight	5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a 5s. 10d.	"
Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight	5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	"
ON PARIS.—Banks at 6 months' sight	Fcs. 7.32	"
Credits, at 6 months' sight	Fcs. 7.42	"
Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight	"	"
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank Bills demand nom	Rs. 306	pc.
ON BOMBAY.—	Rs. 306	"
ON HONGKONG.—Bank Bills, demand, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent discount.	"	"
Private Bills, at 15 days' sight, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent discount.	"	"
INTEREST.—9 per cent per annum on first-class securities.	"	"

PRICES OF BULLION.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.65 Tls. per 100 Dollars.	
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—81	
PEKIN GOLD BARS.—98 Touch, 166.5 Taels, Shanghai Currency	
per Bar of Tls. 9.7.2 Chauping weight.	
HAIKWAN SYCEE.—111.4.0 Taels Shanghai Currency per 100 Tls.	
Haikwan weight.	
CANTON SYCEE.—109.5.0 Taels Shanghai Currency per 100 Taels	
Canton weight (nominal).	
BAR SILVER.—998 Touch or 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Betterness, Tls. 111.3	
Shanghai Currency per 100 Taels, Canton weight.	
COPPER CASH.—1,615 per Tael.	

EXPORTS.

TEA—Our Black Tea market has been very firm during the week, and a fair business has been done, though supplies have come forward very sparingly. The better grades of Ningchow have been more in demand than any other class, but most late settlements of these kinds shew fully Tls. 2 worse than was obtainable a fortnight ago. Second crop Teas have as yet only been shown here to a small extent, and business in these has not yet commenced, but latest Hankow advices report that Teamen were commencing to ship to this port. The quality so far proves to be anything but fine. Settlements during the week—13,136 chests at Tls. 19 for Shontam, up to Tls. 42 for fine Ningchow in boxes. Stock—13,000 chests.

Green.—The market for Pingsueys continued strong up to the date of departure of the Pacific mail, but prices seem easier during the past two days, though still above those of last year at same date. Arrivals have been on a fairly large scale, and of good average quality. Settlements for the week—9,663 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests Pingsuey, at Tls. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 53—according to assortment. Stock—Pingsuey, 22,900 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests; Shanghai-packed, 1,100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests. Total—24,100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.

Export to Great Britain (exclusive of lost Cargoes)—

	1874-1875.	1873-1874.
Black.....	27,435,597 lbs.	against 23,885,995 lbs.
Green.....	242,907 "	" 274,886 "
Total.....	27,678,504 "	" 24,160,881 "

SILK.—Latest public telegrams from London are dated the 30th June, and report the silk market quieter, with more sellers than buyers, and quote Red Peacock 15s. 0d., and common No. 5 Tsatlee, 12s. 6d. per lb.

Early in the past week some settlements were reported, at an advance on previous rates;—but buying was not fairly resumed until Chinese showed anxiety to realize in face of daily increasing stocks, and were willing to accept a decline. The week's business is estimated at about 2,500 bales. Prices have been irregular owing to the amount of transactions on *joint account*, as the following list of reported settlements shows,—

Koo-Fong Sing's and Tso Ping's chops No. 3-Tls. 415 p. picl. (for A ric.)	Yellow Elephant	Tls. 305 a 310 per picul.
Dragon chop, Nos. 3 & 3½	Market 4 Tsatlees	320 a 330
Gold Lion, Nos. 1, 2, & 3	Common do.	240 a 260
Incense, Nos. 3 & 3½	Ching-yuen-shing's Kahing Taysaams Chop 1... ..	340
Grasshopper	2... ..	310
Ku-kee's "Chin Jan" and "Kin Hook"	9/12 moss Taysaams	220 a 240
Beautiful Woman, No. 2	Laeyangs, (Skeins)	215 a 245
Red Peacock	The Unsold Stock is estimated at about 7,500 a 8,000 Bales.	

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

JULY 4, 1874.

ARRIVALS.—June 28th, British ship *Red Riding Hood*, from Newcastle, N.S.W.; British barque *Lauderdale*, from Sydney; 29th, German barque *Condor*, from Newcastle, N.S.W.; July 3rd, *Wressel Castle*, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.—June 28th, British steamer *Sarpedon* and English mail steamer *Venetia*, for London; July 3rd, American barque *Ida F. Taylor*, for Puget Sound.

SILK.—The French mail steamer takes about 2,200 bales, and about 300 tons of Tea.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 10d. a 5s. 10½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 10½d. First-class to Private buyers, 5s. 10½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 10½d. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 7.37½. Private, Frs. 7.45 On India—Bombay Bank, Rs. 307 a 308. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 307 a 308. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27 per cent. discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 27½. Gold Bars, Tls. 167. Bar Silver, Sh. Tls. 111.30. Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 73.85 per 100. Carolus dollars, Sh. Tls. 81.00 per 100. Copper cash, 1,610 per tael.

SHARES.—There has been a general depression in stocks consequent on the low dividends declared at the end of June, except in Fire shares, which are strong and tending upwards. S. S. N.'s are Tls. 96 ex div. Hongkong Banks 26½ prem. with sellers. Hongkong Fires are \$505 with buyers, a rise of about \$15 since this day week. Dividends declared have been—S. S. N. for half-year 4 per cent; China Coast S. N. Co. 5 per cent, and Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. 4 per cent.

THE weather has been hot, but seasonable, with frequent rain during the week. The highest range of the thermometer was 94 Fahr. on Sunday last—the lowest during the day 80, on Tuesday.

Shanghai Share Market.

Stock.	Paid up.	Last Divid.	Closing Quotations.
Banks.			
H'kong and S'ha Banking Corp.	\$ 125	12 p. c.	27 % prem.
Steamer Cos.			
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.	Tls.	Tls.	
Union Steam Navigation Company.	100	12 p. c.	97 cash ex div.
North-China Steamer Compy.	100	12 p. c.	55
China Coast S. N. Co.	100		6 cash
China Merchants S. N. Co.	Tls. 65		Tls. 55
S. N. Co.	500	10 p. c.	nominal
Docks.			
Shanghai Dock Co.	Tl. 500	4 p. c.	205
Footing Dock Co.	100	10 p. c.	90
Gas.			
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	12 p. c.	Tls. 145
French Gas Co.	50	11 p. c.	67
H'kong and China Gas Co. (Limtd).	£ 10	10 p. c.	\$70
Insurance.			
China Traders' Co. (Limited)	\$1,000	250 p. sh.	\$1700
N. China Ins. Co.	Tl. 300	Trienn	Tls. 360
Union Ins. Society of Canton 1871-3	\$1,000	Do.	\$1550
Union Ins. Society of Canton 1874..	500		\$ 500
Yangtze Insurance Association	Tl. 500	15 p. c.	\$ 700
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	100	12 p. c.	Tls. 97
Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited)	\$ 200	12 p. c.	\$ 200
H'kong Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	200	\$ 58.60 p. sh.	520 Dec.
Victoria Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	12 p. c.	125
China Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	12 p. c.	134
Miscellaneous.			
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Compy.	Tl. 850	12 p. c.	..
S'hai and Hongkew Wharf Co.	100	12 p. c.	122 May.
S'hai Racket Club, Bridge of Boats (Ningpo)	120	5 p. c.	..
S'hai Mun. Debentures—loan 1872.	500	12 p. c.	..
	100	8 p. c.	7 prem.
Exchange.			
Bank Sight Rate			73

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Thermometer in shade.		Ozonometer.	Initials.	Hours of Rain during 24 hours.		Wind.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.			Force.	Direction.	
Jun 27	29.904	78.0	80.0	75.0	8	m	0	Z.	
28	29.902	86.0	94.0	74.0	7	m	1	South	
29	29.900	85.5	93.0	80.5	7	m	3	S. W.	
30	30.000	77.5	80.0	75.0	6	c	1	N. E.	
July 1	29.950	78.0	84.0	75.0	7	c	3	S. E.	
2	29.850	81.5	91.5	77.0	6	b	3	S. S. E.	
3	29.850	81.0	88.0	78.0	6	b	4	S. S. W.	

EXPLANATION.
Ozonometer from 1 to 10—Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.
Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

Crystal Glass Chandeliers,
Wall Lights, Mirrors, Lamps,
Table Glass, China, Earthenware, &
Fountains, for India, South
America, &c.

The Patent Challenge "Punkah
Lamp."
Table Glass, Cut, Engraved &
Jewelled,
in great variety.

GILT DINNER SERVICES,
From £3, 10s. to 1,000 GUINEAS.

DESSERT, TEA, and BREAKFAST SERVICES, IN
GREAT VARIETY.

NEW DECORATIONS FOR THE DINING TABLE.

J. DEFRIES & SONS,
Manufacturers of Storer's
PATENT PERPETUAL CRYSTAL TABLE
FOUNTAIN,

which, when complete with Flowers and Fruits forms the most Elegant Ornament for Dining Rooms, Ball-Rooms, Drawing-Rooms, and Conservatories. They are portable, most elegant and new in design, and rich in appearance. Also the CONSERVATORY FOUNTAIN, 4 to 6 feet high, which is quite

independent of a service of water pipes, tanks, and other expensive accessories, most important for India, and having no mechanism, cannot possibly get out of order.

The most wonderful invention of the day.

FOUNTAINS in Great Variety. For Perfumed Waters, from £2, 17s. to 100 Guineas.

FOUNTAINS in Crystal and Gilt, for the Dining-Room and Drawing-Room.

FOUNTAINS in Crystal, Electro Plate, or Gilt. For India and other Markets.

FOUNTAINS for CONSERVATORIES.

A large assortment to be seen at the extensive Show Rooms.

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CLOCKS for the DINING and DRAWING ROOM, VESTIBULE, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE, &c.

THE ANNUAL CLOCK with CALENDAR, BAROMETER, &c., goes accurately for Twelve Months when once Wound, in Marble, Bronze, and Ormolu.

THE SINGING-BIRD CLOCK, quite new. **MUSICAL BOXES and MECHANICAL PICTURES.**

CHANDELIERS IN CRYSTAL, BRONZE, ORMOLU AND SILVER.

CANDELABRA FOR GAS OR CANDLES,

With the True Oriental Colours. **FOUNTAINS and MOSQUES for INDIA.** Registered designs of

Mirrors, Wall Lights, Lamps, and Chandeliers for India.

ESTIMATES and DESIGNS FREE.

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Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Contractors to Government.

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Established 1803.

* Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

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Feb. 7th, 1874.

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WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY AND
FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

Established 1799.

PRIZE MEDAL,



LONDON 1862.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

London, 1862—Prize Medal.
Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal.
Cordova, 1872—Only Medal awarded.
Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal.
Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal "Progress"

PRIZE MEDAL,



PARIS 1867.

Atkinsons' celebrated Eau de Cologne

Is now manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' Ethereal Essence of Lavender

Is also manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' White Rose.

Atkinsons' Frangipanne and other Perfumes

Are manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' Brown Windsor Soap. Atkinsons' Bears' Grease.

Atkinsons' Cold Cream. Atkinsons' Sachet Powder.

Atkinsons' Circassian Rose Opiate for the Teeth.

Atkinsons' Violet Powder. Atkinsons' Rose Toilet Powder.

Atkinsons' Perfumed Hair Oils of all odours.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free, at great reduction.

Price List on application.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSONS' goods orders should therefore be sent direct or through Commission Houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

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SEWING MACHINES.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 23 Ludgate Hill, London, England, beg to direct the attention of the

COLONIAL PUBLIC AND MERCHANTS

to their well-known Manufactures,

Their List comprises the ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE AMERICAN HOWE MACHINES, adapted for all manufacturing purposes; and splendidly made

HAND MACHINES,

on the three principles of "single-thread," "spool lock-stitch," and "shuttle lock-stitch," viz.—The SPEEDWELL, the EXPRESS, and the SWIFTSURE.

The Machines made by this old-established Company have achieved an European reputation for quality and finish of workmanship, and simplicity of construction. The low prices also at which they are sold render them very easy of sale.

Full Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

The Howe Sewing Machine Company are prepared to entertain offers for the exclusive sale of their Manufactures in this Colony from Firms of influential position.—London references indispensable.

Note carefully the only address—

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Colt's New Government Army Revolver,

AS recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

Colt's Large Bore Breech-Loading Deringer,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

Colt's Deringer Revolver, for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from
COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO.,
14 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

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Health for a Shilling,

BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over-indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently use, ful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT-RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. Agents for Shanghai—Messrs. WATSON, CLAVE & Co.

Hongkong—Messrs. WATSON & Co.
30se-74 22 29th March, 1874.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
June 26	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	June 25	General	Russell and Co
... 26	Haiching	Chi str	409	Croad	Tientsin	... 27	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Nanking	Am str	857	Morse	Hankow and Ports	... 24	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Therese	Ger bq	412	Jensen	Newcastle, N.S.W.	April 21	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 26	Costa Rica	Am str	1084	Conner	Japan			Geo. F. Bowman
... 27	Ichang	Br str	699	Carnell	Hankow and Ports	June 22	General	Butterfield and Swire
... 27	Cathay	Br str	1884	Dundas	Hongkong	... 24	Mails, etc	P. & O. Co
... 27	Nanzing	Br str	418	Lamont	Newchwang, etc	... —	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 27	Shingking	Am str	710	Hawes	Tientsin	... 24	do	Russell and Co
... 28	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	... 27	do	Russell and Co
... 28	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow and Ports	... 26	do	Russell and Co
... 28	Taku	Br str	608	Hooper	Swatow	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 28	China	Ger str	648	Hennings	Hongkong	... 22	do	Siemssen and Co
... 28	Dragon	Br str	472	Paynter	Foochow	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 28	Red Riding Hood	Br sb	720	Robertson	Newcastle, N.S.W.	May 17	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 28	Lauderdale	Br bq	850	True	Sydney	... 23	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 29	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Martin	Hankow and Ports	June 27	General	Butterfield and Swire
... 29	Condor	Ger bq	235	Bruhn	Newcastle, N.S.S.	May 6	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 29	Amalde	Ger bq	370	Brinckoneier	Hakodadi	... 23	Sea Weed	Eduard Schellhass and Co
... 29	Bengui	Br str	1303	Douglas	London	April 28		Augustine Heard and Co
... 30	Chibbi	Am str	763	Patterson	Tientsin	June 26	General	Russell and Co
... 30	Haining	Br str	546	Hutchison	Tientsin	... 26	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 30	Fusiyama	Am str	1113	West	Hankow and Ports	... —	do	Russell and Co
July 1	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	... 30	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Aden	Chi str	524	Petersen	Hankow and Ports	... 28	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 2	Peking	Br str	1274	Tapp	Hankow and Ports	... 30	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 2	Kuahsing	Chi str		Andersen	Cruise			
... 2	Lylia	Br bq	376	Youngson	Keelung	... 27	Coals	Mackenzie and Co

DEPARTURES

(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
June 26	Chinkiang	Br str	798	Schultz	H'kong & Canton	General	Siemssen & Co
... 26	Fyehow	Am str	879	Paul	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Hanyang	Br str	257	Bell	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Amiral Devoulx	Fr bq	774	Carrique	Manila	Ballast	J. S. Baron
... 26	Fairlie	Br sch	177	Abernethy	Foochow	General	Taylor & Reid
... 26	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 27	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 27	Shantung	Am str	724	Winsor	Tientsin v. Chefoo	do	Russell and Co
... 27	Ascalon	Br sb	938	Bain	Foochow	Sundries	Adamson, Bell and Co
... 27	Appin	Br str	394	Russell	Chefoo & Tientsin	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 27	Haiching	Chi str	409	Croad	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 27	Canton	Br str	1215	McNabb	London	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
... 27	Hilda	Br bq	306	Hanssen	Nicolofsky	do	Nils Moller
... 28	Sarpedon	Br str	1519	Fergusson	London	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 28	Venetia	Br str	1728	Angove	Hongkong	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 28	Hirado	Am str	1084	Gray	Hankow & Ports	Sundries	Russell & Co
... 28	Daimio	Chi str					
... 29	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Lizzie	Br bq	385	Graham	Hio	do	Nils Moller
... 30	Ichang	Br str	699	Carnell	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
July 1	China	Ger str	648	Hennings	H'kong & Canton	General	Siemssen and Co
... 1	Shingking	Am str	710	Hawes	Tientsin v. Chefoo	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Dragon	Br str	472	Paynter	Foochow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 1	Nanzing	Br str	419	Lamont	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 1	Taku	Br str	608	Hooper	Swatow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 1	Nanking	Am str	857	Morse	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Englet	Br bq	391	Nichol	Chefoo	do	Morris, Lewis and Co
... 2	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Martin	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & SEC.	NAME.	TON- NAGE.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	WHERE FROM
2 s	Couleuvre	500	H. Godin	Fr. g.-b.				May 2	Chefoo
2 c	D'Estrees			Fr. corv.				May 14	Hongkong
3 c	Frolic	464	C. E. Buckle	H. M. g.-vessel	4	100	75	May 28	Cruise
O D B	Gornostai	450	Ferentief	Russian g.-b.	6	80	80	June 25	Hankow
7 p	Nitsin	540	Swano	Japan, corv.	7	250	150	June 25	Amoy
3 s	Xantic	410	Stanton	U. S. S.	5	250	135	May 3	Japan

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